

THE HARTFORD HERALD

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"I Come, the Herald of a Noisy World, the Dove of All Nations Lamenting at My Back."

All Kinds Job Printing Neatly Executed

48th YEAR.

HARTFORD, KY., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1922.

NO. 1

SENATOR PENROSE

DIES IN CAPITAL

Old Guard Leader's End Comes Unexpectedly As a Result of Heart Disease.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Boles Penrose, senior Senator from Pennsylvania, died unexpectedly at his hotel apartment here tonight of pulmonary thrombosis.

He had been ill since Tuesday, first with a severe cold, which rallied quickly to treatment, but Thursday his condition became more serious. He made little progress toward recovery from that time.

It was not until late today, however, that his physician, Dr. Roy D. Adams, realized that his condition was desperate. Heroic efforts were made to save him, and while it was realized that he was gravely ill his death was described as unexpected.

Worn Out By Long Illness

Worn out by a long illness a year or more ago, which kept him long from the Senate, Mr. Penrose came back early in the year and for the last few months was working in his old-time legislative form, on the tax bill, which takes effect tomorrow. With this out of the way, he took up the tariff, attending daily meetings of the committee, often overtaxing strength.

Except for his nurses and physician, the Pennsylvania Senator, long a power in politics and in the Senate, was alone in his large apartment on the top floor of a hotel overlooking the city when he passed away at 11:30 o'clock tonight. Up to within five minutes of his death his condition had been described as "quite comfortable." Then he lapsed into unconsciousness, and died peacefully.

The death of Mr. Penrose, at a moment when the city was in the midst of its noisy New Year's Eve celebration, followed closely on that of Senator Philander C. Knox, his one son, Luther Duval, of McHenry, colleague, October 12. Mr. Penrose had been holding his seat in the Senate since 1897. He was 61 years old November 1.

Word of Mr. Penrose's death was sent immediately to his brother, Dr. Charles Penrose, of Philadelphia, who left here Wednesday when the Senator was showing signs of improvement. There was no one here tonight who was prepared to say exactly when the funeral would be held.

The Senate will reconvene Tuesday at noon and immediately adjourn out of respect.

TARIFF WAS PET HOBBY

Boles Penrose, one of the most interesting personalities in the upper house, which he entered in 1897 as the successor of the late Senator J. Donald Cameron, was one of the wealthiest bachelors in the Senate.

An "Old Guard" Republican, he was a member of four important Senate committees, namely, the Finance Committee, of which he was chairman; Banking and Currency, Immigration and Naval Affairs.

Chief lieutenant of Senator Matthew Quay, whose representative he had been in the Pennsylvania Legislature for many years, Mr. Penrose did not at first take a very prominent part in Republican party councils at Washington.

Mr. Penrose was an early advocate of United States intervention in Mexico and in 1913 introduced a resolution requesting that American troops be sent into the republic south of the Rio Grande.

He was an unyielding opponent of the Wilson Administration and particularly of the draft of the Treaty of Versailles as submitted to the Senate by President Woodrow Wilson.

He characterized the transfer to Japan of former German concessions in Shantung, as "a violation of every principle of the League of Nations and a bribe to Japan" and declared it "dispossession of 40,000,000 Chinese of vital rights against their will."

Special work for protective tariffs was Mr. Penrose's chief legislative hobby, particularly with reference to revenue legislation, and, although his devotion did not result in the passage of a "Penrose bill," he will long be remembered for his activity along these lines.

He consistently fought prohibi-

tion legislation. He seldom made speeches in the Senate, reading few prepared addresses and those almost only on fiscal affairs, but he was quick in partisan repartee and his thrusts won for him the fame of humorist of the upper house, both Democrats and Republicans enjoying his clever sallies.

As Pennsylvania's National Committeeman he was a "power behind the throne" in all Republican conventions and in Senate and national councils.

He and Senator Reed Smoot were regarded largely as having forced President William H. Taft's renomination in 1912 when Col. Theodore Roosevelt bitterly assailed Mr. Penrose's control of the convention.

Born in Philadelphia November 1, 1860, young Penrose was educated by private tutors and at the Episcopal Academy in his home city. At 16 he entered Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1881.

He studied law with Wayne MacVeagh and George T. Bispham, and was admitted to the bar in 1883. Entering immediately into politics, a year later he was elected to the State Legislature.

J. W. DUVALL DIES

Mr. J. W. Duval, aged 60 years, 10 months and 3 days, died at his home in McHenry, at 9 o'clock, a. m., Saturday, December 24, of heart trouble. He had not been in the best of health for some time but was able to be up and about until the day of his death. He was stricken while feeding some chickens and died in about fifteen minutes after reaching the house.

Brief funeral services were conducted at the home after which his remains were conveyed to Fairview cemetery where another short service was held and interment took place on Monday.

Mr. Duval, who was known to most of his friends and acquaintances as "Buck," was highly esteemed by all with whom he came in contact. He is survived by his wife, who was formerly a Miss Cox, of Senator Philander C. Knox, his one son, Luther Duval, of McHenry, colleague, October 12. Mr. Penrose had been holding his seat in the Senate since 1897. He was 61 years old November 1.

The bereaved family have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

MRS. W. O. HELM DIES OF PNEUMONIA

Mrs. W. O. Helm, of the Antioch vicinity, died at her home last Saturday, Dec. 31, at the age of fifty-four years, nine months and one day. Although her death was caused by pneumonia, she had been a life long sufferer. Mrs. Helm was a faithful and devoted member of Union Grove Christian Church, and had been a Christian since attaining the age of fifteen. She was a lady much loved and highly respected by all who knew her, and her departure leaves a vacancy in the home and community that cannot be filled. The sympathy of the entire vicinity goes out to the father, and children, Oble and Tony.

The funeral was preached at Antioch church at 2 p. m. Sunday by Rev. William Savage, after which the body was laid to rest in the cemetery nearby. The funeral and burial were attended by a large congregation of mourning friends. The choir, led by Mr. Melvin Bartlett, rendered very beautiful and appropriate music for the occasion.

ENJOYABLE MEETING OF METHODIST LADIES' AID

Mesdames W. H. Farnes, M. T. Parks and T. T. Frazier entertained the Ladies' Aid Society of the Hartford Methodist Church at the parsonage Monday afternoon. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Rowan Holbrook, President of the Society, and there were twenty-one members in attendance. The following program was rendered in a most entertaining and instructive manner.

Roll Call Resolutions. Address Mrs. Rowan Holbrook. Parody Mrs. John B. Wilson. Coming Events Cast Their Shadows Before Them—Prophecy Mrs. J. R. Pirtle.

At the close of the program most appetizing light refreshments were served by the hospitable hostesses. The Ladies' Aid now has about seventy-five members on its roster and is doing much work of incalculable value.

LOCAL DASHES

Mr. Richard Williamson, of Lutzville, was the week-end guest of Mr. John A. Wilson, city.

LOST—On the streets of Hartford, one Cameo Brooch. Return to this office and receive reward.

Mrs. Mattie E. Daniels, of Fordsville, spent Christmas week with her brother, Rev. R. E. Fuqua, and Mrs. Fuqua, of this city.

Mr. Guy Stetler, of Nashville, Tenn., was the guest of Miss Mamie Bennett and Mrs. Charlotte Taylor, and other relatives and friends, here over the week-end.

Mr. David Bishop, who had been spending the holidays here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Bishop, returned yesterday to Russellville, to resume his studies in Bethel College.

Mr. and Mrs. Henderson Murphree, who spent Christmas in Hartford, guests of Mrs. Murphree's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rowan Holbrook, have returned to their home in Owensboro.

Mrs. William R. Wyck has returned to her home in Earlinton, after spending several days in Hartford, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Forman and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Wedding and Miss Daisy Wedding, of Indianapolis Ind., have returned to their home after spending a few days with their father, Judge R. R. Wedding and Mrs. Wedding.

HELP! me to help you. Build with brick. Estimates cheerfully furnished on large or small jobs. Call or address.

HERMAN STEVENS, Beaver Dam, Ky.

Mr. William G. Her, of Louisville, traveling salesman for Havoline Oil, spent a few days last week visiting relatives and friends in Beaver Dam and Hartford. He paid this office an appreciated call.

Miss Lella Glenn returned Monday to Central City to resume her duties as instructor in English in the High School of that city, after spending the holidays here with her parents, Judge and Mrs. J. S. Glenn.

Miss Martha C. Pate, Messrs. John A. Wilson, Glenn Tinsley, Powell Tichenor and Robert Mason, city, left early Monday morning for Lexington, where they will resume their studies at the State University.

Mrs. S. C. Render and little daughter, Caroline Brown, accompanied by Mrs. W. B. Render went to Owensboro last Wednesday. The little girl will undergo an operation for tonsil trouble while in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. O'Bannon, of Russellville spent several days last week in Hartford and Cromwell, visiting Mrs. O'Bannon's sister, Mrs. R. E. Dike and Mr. Duke, and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Stewart.

Little Miss Katherine Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Anderson, had her tonsils removed at the Owensboro City Hospital last week. She was able to return home Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Dell, of Owensboro, spent the week-end with Mr. Dell's sister, Mrs. J. P. Casebier and Mr. Casebier. Mr. and Mrs. Dell and Mrs. Casebier spent Sunday with Mrs. Mollie Hearing, of Beaver Dam.

Miss Corin Flener, of Harrisburg, Ark., left Saturday for the Arkansas city where she will resume her duties, as teacher in the High School. She had been spending the holidays at Cromwell with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Flener.

Captain James W. Ford, underwent a minor operation at his home in this city Friday morning. A small superficial growth on his back was removed by Dr. J. W. Taylor. Captain Ford stood the ordeal well and the wound is healing nicely. His many friends wish for him a speedy and complete recovery.

Mr. M. C. Murray and family, who have been occupying the Bunker residence on Clay Street, near the railroad, moved Thursday to the house owned by Mr. J. W. Ford abutting the bridge, across the river.

Mr. W. H. Coombs, formerly Editor of the Herald, but now Floor Manager with the Courier-Journal Job Printing Co., Louisville, visited old friends in this city over the week-end, and was a welcome visitor at this office.

Magnolia Lodge I. O. O. F., No. 181, Centertown, Ky., will install the following officers, at their regular meeting, on the evening of Jan. 7th: N. G., W. E. Calaway; V. G., Aral B. Ward; Secy., Alvin Ross; Treas., J. F. Ross.

Prof. Wilbur Rhoads, of the local High School, had his tonsils removed and a minor nasal operation performed at the Owensboro City hospital last Tuesday. The operations were entirely successful and caused no complications.

Dundee Methodist Sunday School reports that at the first session of the New Year, all the officers and teachers and 71 pupils were present and the interest shown indicates that this will be the banner year for the school. Mr. J. E. Mitchell will serve as Superintendent and Miss Enla Dean as Secretary during the year.

Misses Ruth and Evelyn Forman and brother, Guy, of near Dundee, entertained with a pound party one night last week. The table was loaded with a large variety of delicious edibles, which were highly enjoyed after the evening's entertainment consisting of games and music.

MRS. A. C. PORTER ENTERTAINS

Mrs. A. C. Porter entertained with a Five Hundred Party at her home in Frederica Street, Thursday afternoon. Christmas decorations and growing plants were tastefully employed. At the conclusion of several interesting games a delicious salad course with hot chocolate was served at the small tables to the following guests: Mrs. Marvin Bean, Akron, Ohio; Mrs. Henderson Murphree, Owensboro; Mesdames Rowan Holbrook, Ernest Birkhead, John Taylor, McHenry Holbrook, Arthur Kirk, Darrell Sullenger, Miss Artie May, Louisville; Misses Winnie Simmerman, Lella Glenn and Lettie Marks.

EFFICIENT OFFICER CLOSSES TERM

One of the most successful administrations of the office of Circuit Court Clerk Ohio County has ever known was brought to a close Monday morning when Mr. A. C. Porter turned over his office to his successor, "Alex," as he is known to a host of friends, of all classes and parties, has made a most accommodating and efficient officer, having given the most complete satisfaction to the Court, other officers, lawyers, litigants and the general public. His pleasant and capable personality will be sorely missed in the Court House, long after his service there has ended. We join his many other friends in wishing for him the utmost success in whatever new field he may enter.

MRS. HOLBROOK RECEIVES

Mrs. Rowan Holbrook gave a reception at her home last Wednesday afternoon in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Henderson Murphree, of Owensboro, and her daughters-in-law, Mrs. McHenry, recently returned from Kobe, Japan, and Mrs. Harold T. Holbrook, one of the season's most recent brides.

The hostess was assisted in entertaining by Misses Lella Glenn, Winnie Simmerman and Mary Marks.

A delicious luncheon was served and the occasion was thoroughly enjoyed by the numerous guests.

AMERICAN LEGION MEETING

All members of Ohio County Post No. 44 The American Legion are requested to be present at the usual meeting place, Friday night, Jan. 6th, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and transacting other important business.

L. G. BARRETT, Com. The Hartford Herald, \$1.50 the year

CROMWELL

Dec. 28.—John W. Duvall (Buck) died at his home at McHenry and was brought back to Fairview for burial Monday. He had been in rather poor health for quite a while and went out to feed the chickens and complained that he was sick and was dead within a few minutes after returning to the house.

Fox-hunting has the floor here for the time being. They have caught three since Christmas Eve. They had quite a sensational chase yesterday. A lot of boys and dogs from Glitrap and Eden came down in the "Burnt" woods and started a big gray fox and ran him a few hours. George Daugherty's wife was out hunting with her dog, "Bulger" when the fox came through the barnyard. She and Bulger ran him into a barn stall and she closed the door on him, and Bulger and the fox staged the last scene.

A couple of Marion Embry's children have typhoid fever.

The people around here seem to think the hunting law is rather a command to hunt than to prohibit hunting out of season.

TIMBUCTOO.

Dec. 30.—Mr. Loyd Hocker is on the sick list.

Miss Mildred Taylor who is attending school at Danville, Ky., spent the holidays with her parents, near here.

Mrs. Harlen Stevens is on the sick list.

Messrs. Dewey and Lyter Barnes, who are attending school at Bowling Green visited their parents, near here, this week.

Mr. Shelby Shultz returned to Owensboro one day this week after visiting relatives near here.

Messrs. Dudley Plummer and Lon Gentry visited relatives at Centertown recently.

Miss Ora May Gentry returned last Sunday from Horse Cave, Ky., which she had been teaching school. Mr. Shelby Southard, of Louisville, visited relatives near here, a few days this week.

Mr. P. A. Swain visited relatives at Centertown recently.

Mrs. T. R. Southard, who has been sick for some time is improving.

C. M. WILLIAMS Writes

Delray, Fla., Dec. 28 1921.

Mr. McDowell A. Fogle, Dear Editor:—You will find inclosed a check for The Hartford Herald for one year. I hope you are having a good Christmas. This does not seem like Christmas to me down here. Everything is so green and flowers all in bloom, grasshoppers and butterflies thick, it seems more like Fourth of July. How is your Papa. I have been thinking this would be a grand place for him to spend the winter. There are people here from all parts of the world. I was out to Ocean Beach Christmas day and there were hundreds of people in bathing.

Your Friend, C. M. WILLIAMS.

FIRST WOMAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT ASSUMES DUTIES

Mrs. I. S. Mason, the first woman to hold a major office in Ohio County, assumed her duties as County School Superintendent, Monday morning. Mrs. Mason has long been considered one of the county's most energetic and successful teachers and her elevation to this responsible position by the board of education, came as a merited reward for her efforts along educational lines. We look forward to her two years' supervision of the county school system with the belief that it will be one of the most progressive periods in the history of our educational system.

PUBLIC SALE

Beginning at 10:00 a. m., Saturday, Jan. 7, 1922, at my farm near Rob Roy, Ky., I will offer for sale at public auction, one good brood mare, work horse, yearling colt, one Jersey milk cow, heifer, fresh next month, Duroc sow and 5 pigs, 14 head of sheep, 100 white leghorn hens, lot of farm implements, corn and hay.

Terms made known on day of sale. WAYNE LEACH.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETS IN REGULAR SESSION

Jas. H. Thompson, Paris, Speaker; W. A. Perry, Louisville, Pres. Pro-Tem Senate

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 2.—Members of the Kentucky general assembly which meets for the sixty-day biennial session here at noon tomorrow, today and tonight caucused and nominated the officers they will present for election tomorrow. The house Democrats nominated James H. Thompson, of Paris, without opposition for speaker, and the senate Democrats named William A. Perry, of Louisville, in like manner for president pro tempore.

Joseph F. Bosworth, of Middlesboro, was chosen Republican nominee for speaker and H. M. Brock, of Harlan, was nominated for president pro tempore.

Democrats in the two houses named full tickets for all positions in the gift of the legislature. The house Republicans confined their work to naming candidates for speaker and electing J. L. Richardson, of Louisville, whip of the house and the senate Republicans named Andrew Wallace as a candidate for page.

James H. Thompson tonight was receiving applications of members of legislature for committee positions. After the caucus this afternoon it was announced that members should write out their preferences and leave them at the headquarters tonight.

Governor Morrow's message will be reached by the legislature at noon tomorrow. It contains about 24,000 words and touches on problems that confront the state in various forms. It is expected that the governor will send another message to the legislature, possibly within a week or so.

MOVING DAY

Monday was moving day at the Court House. The recently elected officers assumed their duties, resulting in the array of an almost entirely new gallery of faces. The County's official family is now as follows: Judge, R. R. Wedding; County Clerk, Guy Ranney; Circuit Clerk, Frank Black; Sheriff, G. A. Ralph; County Attorney, Otto C. Martin; Jailor, Nathaniel Hudson; Tax Commissioner, Roy F. Keown, and Superintendent of Schools, Mrs. I. S. Mason. Hon. Ira Jones, our new Representative has gone to Frankfort to begin his service in the General Assembly.

NEW CLERK CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY

Mr. Guy Ranney found Monday his lucky day. He entered upon his duties as County Court Clerk in the morning and when he reached home at night found a bountiful surprise birthday supper, prepared by his wife, awaiting him. He was greeted by Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Blankenship and Mr. and Mrs. B. B. McInteer besides the members of his family. The occasion was the celebration of Mr. Ranney's thirty-eighth birthday. The repast and the accompanying good-fellowship were highly enjoyed by both honoree, hostess and guests.

J. W. FORD ENTERTAINS

Captain J. W. Ford entertained at his home on Union Street, Tuesday evening with an informal dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. McHenry Holbrook, recently returned from Kobe, Japan. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. McHenry Holbrook and little son, John Rowan, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson Murphree, Owensboro; Miss Margaret Williamson, Erlanger; Mr. Leo King, Henderson; Mr. and Mrs. Rowan Holbrook; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. L. Simmerman, Misses Lella Glenn and Winnie Davis Simmerman, city.

SUBSCRIBER 25 YEARS

Yeaman, Ky., Dec. 31, 1921. Dear Sirs:—I herewith inclose check for \$1.50 to pay my subscription to Hartford Herald. I have been a subscriber for the Hartford Herald for more than 25 years and I am continuing the perusal of its pages. Very truly yours for success, A. T. LANDRUM.

Chronology of the Year 1921

Compiled by E. W. Pickard

INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 11—United States withdrew its representatives from council of ambassadors.

Jan. 23—President Wilson asked that allies guarantee Russia from outside aggression preliminary to its undertaking mediation for Armenia.

Jan. 25—Supreme council, after rejecting proposal to turn Austria's financial problem over to the League of Nations, agreed to examine economic situation of Europe with reference to Austria.

Jan. 26—Supreme council decided Latvia and Lithuania should be recognized as sovereign states.

Jan. 28—Supreme council fixed German reparations at 200,000,000 gold marks, payable in annual installments, and 12 per cent tax on exports during the period of payment.

Feb. 5—France and Poland signed military agreement for aid against invasion by Germany and Russia.

Feb. 12—Azerbaijan declared war on Georgia, and the Reds started attack, taking Tiflis.

The United States formally withdrew from the reparations commission.

Feb. 21—Supreme council in London opened Near East conference.

Tehran, capital of Persia, taken by British, Czechs, and the Shah made prisoner.

Feb. 22—League of Nations council received protest of United States against inclusion of island of Yap in territory subjected to mandate of Japan, and demand for a vote in disposal of former German colonies.

Feb. 23—Panama defeated Costa Rica in disputed territory of Costa Rica.

March 2—League of Nations council rejected United States that it was not authorized to discuss the mandate of Yap in Japan, and invited United States to take part in discussion on Turkish and African mandates.

March 3—German counter proposals on reparations rejected by allied supreme council as totally inadequate. Germany given until March 7 to accept terms laid down in Paris.

March 8—Occupation of German cities of Düsseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhr by French troops carried out as penalty for Germany's failure to meet reparations demands.

March 16—Trade agreement under which commercial relations will be resumed by Great Britain and Russia signed at London.

Allies' reparations commission notified German government it must pay \$250,000,000 before March 23.

Russia and Germany signed treaty; Armenia divided among Georgia, Turkey and Azerbaijan.

March 18—Peace signed at Riga by representatives of Russia, Ukraine and Poland.

March 21—Debate held in Upper House to determine the future national status of that territory. Germany received 16 votes and Poland 33 votes.

March 23—Germany in her reply to ultimatum of allied reparations commission refused to pay 100,000,000 gold marks due March 22 and obligated commission's figures showing balance of 12,000,000,000 marks due May 1.

March 25—Greece began offensive against Turkey in Asia Minor.

March 26—Turkey protested to allies against Greek offensive.

April 1—Greece defeated by Turkey.

April 2—Washington government informed Germany United States would not countenance Germany's evading full responsibility for the war or getting out of paying its obligations to the limit of her ability.

April 6—Secretary of State Hughes sent to allies a note asking for understanding of island of Yap, and mandate in general.

April 8—French government supported United States in Yap controversy.

April 10—Japanese cabinet declined to yield on Yap mandate.

April 21—Germany asked President Harding to act as mediator of reparations dispute, but he refused.

April 23—Specific reparations bill of 122,000,000,000 gold marks presented to Germany by allied commission.

April 25—League of Nations United States position concerning Yap.

May 2—United States rejected German reparations proposals as inadequate.

Spain called out troops for occupation of the Ruhr.

May 3—Poles invaded Upper Silesia and military law was proclaimed.

May 4—Poles and publicists control forces fought in Upper Silesia.

German cabinet resigned as result of reparations dispute.

May 5—Supreme council handed German reparations ultimatum and protocol, granting six days for acceptance; German debt fixed at 135,000,000,000 gold marks.

May 6—President Harding resumed American representation in council of the allies.

May 10—Dr. Wirth formed new ministry for Germany and the reichstag voted, 221 to 176, to accept the ultimatum.

May 26—France warned Germany the sending of troops or munitions into Upper Silesia would be considered a hostile act.

May 22—Organized "volunteer" forces of Germans attacked Poles in Upper Silesia.

May 23—Trial of four German soldiers who officers for war crimes opened in Leipzig.

May 24—Germany reassured France concerning Upper Silesia, and Premier Briand declared he would maintain the entente with Great Britain, Italy and the United States.

April 4—Lieut. Neumann, who bank British hospital ship Dover Castle, acquitted because he obeyed orders.

June 7—Great Britain rejected Germany's offer of troops for Upper Silesia, and British troops began clearing Poles from disputed territory.

June 18—Allies ordered Greeks not to attack Turkish Nationalists at present.

June 24—Council of League of Nations awarded Aland islands to Finland.

June 25—Three rejected mediation with Turkey, offered by allies, and refused to defer offensive.

Poles agreed to allies' plan for Upper Silesia.

June 26—Germany paid 4,000,000 gold marks to reparations commission.

June 28—Greece opened offensive against Turkish Nationalists.

July 9—Poles and French fighting on old German territory in Poland.

July 10—President Harding informally invited Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to conference on limitation of armaments and on Far Eastern problems, in Washington, China included.

July 20—Greece occupied Eskişehir, Asia Minor.

July 24—France and British compromise reached on Silesian policy.

July 26—Japan accepted invitation to Washington conference, with certain reservations.

July 27—United States demanded release of American prisoners in Russia.

July 28—Soviet Russia agreed to release all American prisoners in return for American families relief.

Aug. 10—Supreme council decided on strict neutrality concerning the Greco-Turkish question.

Aug. 11—United States sent formal invitation to Washington conference on disarmament and Pacific question, to open November 11.

Aug. 12—Supreme council decided to refer the Upper Silesian question to the League of Nations and to send reinforcements to Russia.

Aug. 18—Russian soviet and American Relief administration agreed on relief terms.

Aug. 21—United States government notified Panama the arbitration award ending disputed territory to Costa Rica must be accepted, and sent notification of marine conference.

Sept. 23—Lloyd George again invited Sinn Féin to conference in London on Oct. 11.

Oct. 2—Spanish troops killed a thousand rebellious Moors in battle.

Oct. 3—Council of American Union, comprising Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, established.

Oct. 11—British-Irish conference opened in London.

Oct. 12—Portuguese ministry overthrown by military coup and several cabinet members killed. New ministry formed by Manuel de Oliveira.

Oct. 13—Premier Lenin of Russia admitted economic defeat of communism.

Ex-Emperor Charles and his wife went to Hungary by airplane and Charles was proclaimed king. Lillian entente began preparations to attack.

Oct. 24—Regent Horthy's army defeated the Croats near Budapest.

Charles, Zikoff, Count Andrius and other leaders taken prisoner.

Oct. 26—Dr. Wirth formed new ministry for Germany.

Oct. 27—Council of ambassadors ordered Lillian entente in case war threats against Hungary, and demanded that Hungary surrender Charles.

Oct. 28—President Harding's Panamanian revolutionaries overthrown.

Nov. 1—Former Emperor Charles taken to exile at Fontenay, Madrid.

Nov. 2—Lord Curzon, invading Ukraine from Rumania, captured Kaminitz-Podolsk and all of Podolia.

Nov. 3—Premier Hara of Japan resigned.

Nov. 12—Viscount Takahashi made premier of Japan.

Nov. 13—A hundred Moors rebels killed by Spanish troops in India.

Nov. 15—Serious riot marked arrival of prince of Wales in London.

Nov. 22—Emancipation of Princess Mary and her husband, Viscount Lascelles announced.

Nov. 23—Crown Prince Hirohito made regent of Japan.

Nov. 24—Lord Chancellor Birkenhead revealed Britain's offer of full dominion status with reservations concerning tariff and naval facilities.

Dec. 2—Ulster rejected British plan for Ireland.

Dec. 6—British and Sinn Féin signed treaty creating the Irish Free State, with the British Empire.

Canada's Liberals won parliamentary elections, overthrowing Meighen government.

President Herrera of Guatemala ousted by revolutionists.

Dec. 7—King George freed all interned Irish prisoners.

Dec. 8—De Valera denounced the Irish Free State.

Dec. 14—Ulster cabinet refused to enter Irish Free State.

Dec. 16—British parliament ratified the Irish treaty.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 1—President Wilson sent Gen. Crowder to confer with President of Cuba on status of other islands.

Jan. 2—President Wilson vetoed bill to revive War Finance corporation and senate passed it.

Jan. 3—House passed bill to revive War Finance corporation, over President's veto.

Jan. 4—President-elect Harding resigned as U. S. senator from Ohio.

Jan. 11—Congress set limit of regular army at 100,000.

Jan. 12—House passed bill to increase number of representatives.

Jan. 22—Soviet Russian "Ambassador" Martens and his staff departed.

Jan. 23—Senate passed the packers' regulation bill.

Jan. 31—Supreme court held Judge Landis had no lawful right or power to preclude trial of Victor Berger and other Socialists.

Feb. 6—President vetoed army reduction resolution and house repealed it.

Feb. 16—Senate passed emergency tariff bill.

Feb. 18—House announced appointment of Charles E. Hughes as secretary of state.

Feb. 21—H. M. Daugherty appointed attorney general by Harding, and Henry P. Fletcher named under-secretary of state.

Feb. 23—Harding completed his cabinet by selecting Edwin Denby for secretary of the navy; Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce; and James C. Davis, secretary of labor; Andrew Mellon, secretary of the treasury; John W. Weeks, secretary of war; Will Hays, postmaster general; and Richard B. Hixon, secretary of agriculture, and Albert B. Fall, secretary of the interior.

Feb. 24—Senate adopted resolution reappointing Denby as secretary of the navy.

March 1—President Wilson vetoed emergency tariff bill.

March 4—Warren G. Harding inaugurated President of the United States.

March 11—Ohio National Guardsmen quell race riot at Springfield, Ohio.

March 28—Eighteen men indicted in Chicago in connection with baseball scandal.

James C. Davis of Iowa appointed director general of railways.

March 28—Supreme court held profits from sale of corporate stock and bonds and capital assets are taxable as income.

April 11—Congress met in extra session.

Telephone communication between United States and Cuba opened by Presidents Harding and Menéndez.

U. S. Supreme court refused to review convictions of Haywood and 79 other I. W. W.'s.

April 13—Immediate declaration by congress of peace with Germany, complete rejection of the League of Nations covenant, and ultimate ratification of such part of the Versailles treaty as involve American rights and interests proposed by President Harding in his message to congress.

April 14—George Harvey and Myron D. Herrick nominated ambassadors to Great Britain and France, respectively.

April 16—House passed emergency tariff bill.

Frank White, North Dakota, appointed treasurer of United States.

April 22—House passed emergency immigration bill.

April 26—National budget bill passed by senate.

April 28—House passed naval bill carrying \$250,000,000.

April 30—Senate adopted Knox resolution declaring war with Germany and Austria at an end.

May 2—U. S. Supreme court set aside conviction of Senator Truman S. Newberry of Michigan and 16 others for violation of federal corrupt practices act, holding the act void.

May 3—Senate passed immigration bill.

May 4—House passed emergency tariff bill.

May 10—House passed army appropriation bill, reducing army to 100,000.

May 11—Senate passed the emergency tariff bill.

May 12—House passed Tincher bill to regulate dealings in grain futures.

Gen. Pershing made chief of staff of army.

May 17—General reduction of all railway wages decided on by federal railway labor board.

Richard Washburn Child, nominated ambassador to Italy, and Jacob Golos, Schurman minister to China.

May 23—Senate adopted unanimously moral disarmament amendment to naval bill.

Censorship of press by Post Office department abolished.

May 31—Great race riots in Tulsa, Okla., 35 killed, many wounded; negro quarter of city burned.

June 1—Senate passed navy appropriation bill carrying \$494,000,000.

June 2—House passed meat packer control bill.

Senate passed \$50,000,000 farm loan bill.

June 8—A. D. Lasker of Chicago appointed chairman of U. S. shipping board.

John D. Rockefeller named chairman of Republican national committee.

Senate passed army bill, providing for army of 100,000.

June 11—Hayden, Ohio, took office as national prohibition commissioner.

June 13—House adopted Porter resolution declaring war with Germany and Austria terminated.

June 14—Senate passed meat packer control bill.

June 23—Charles G. Dawes made director of federal budget.

June 24—Secretary of the Navy Denby publicly reprimanded Admiral Sims for building trades of Chicago district, reduced wages 10 to 25 per cent and established new working rules and conditions.

Sept. 15—Big packing companies installed shop representation system.

Sept. 20—Open shop for carpenters established in Chicago.

Oct. 15—General railway strike called, to start October 15, in Chicago.

Oct. 22—Nine rail unions refused to support strike by rail brotherhoods.

Oct. 25—Railway labor board announced it would not consider wage cut requests until all working rule questions had been decided.

Oct. 28—Railway strike order cancelled by brotherhood chiefs.

Nov. 1—Nine wagon drivers of New York struck.

Three thousand teamsters of Chicago struck.

Nov. 16—Chicago teamsters' strike ended.

Nov. 18—Packing house employees, under shop representation plan, voluntarily voted a 10 per cent cut in wages.

Dec. 1—Open shop principle for railroad shop crafts recognized in working rules handed down by railway labor board.

Dec. 15—Packing industry butchers struck in some cities.

Supreme Court of United States ruled picketing illegal, but organizing in non-union plants is legal.

Dec. 7—Fatal strike riots at Chicago packing plants.

Dec. 8—Eastern railroads served notice of reduction of wages on employees.

Dec. 14—Kansas state troops called out to check riots of striking miners.

SPORTS

Jan. 1—California university defeated Ohio State at football, 25-0.

Jan. 12—Haskell magnates signed agreement giving Judge Landis full powers as head of the commission.

Feb. 4—Jack Britton, lightweight champion, defeated Eddie McLaughlin.

Feb. 7—Jack Britton, lightweight champion, defeated Eddie McLaughlin.

May 23—Tommy Milton in 9 1/2 minutes won Indianapolis 500-mile auto race.

June 4—University of Illinois won Western conference basketball championship.

June 22—Dr. Morris H. Hays, Jr., author of national tennis championship at Paris.

June 26—Suzanne Lenglen beat Gertrude Mollitor for women's tennis championship, in Paris.

June 26—University of Illinois won Western conference baseball championship.

June 18—University of Illinois won National collegiate basketball championship.

American team defeated British in first polo game.

June 22—American team defeated British in second and final polo game.

July 15—Jack Hartsell, America, and Roger Weir, England, tied for British open golf championship.

Yale defeated Harvard in annual boat race.

July 25—Hutchinson won play-off for British golf championship.

July 27—Jack Dempsey knocked out Georges Carpentier in fourth round of world's championship battle at Jersey City.

July 4—W. T. Haves of Chicago won clay court singles tennis championship.

July 16—Charles Evans, Jr., of Chicago again won western amateur golf championship.

July 22—James M. Barnes won national open golf championship at Washington.

July 23—Yale-Harvard athletes defeated Cambridge-Oxford team.

July 25—Peter Herman won bantamweight title from Joe Lynch.

July 27—Bryan Downey knocked out Johnny Wilson in fight for middleweight championship.

Aug. 1—Former members of Chicago White Sox and others acquitted of conspiracy to "throw" the 1919 world series game.

Aug. 2—Walter Hagen of New York won Western Open Golf championship, at Cleveland.

Ellis Haak of Canton, O., won Grand American Trapshooting handicap.

Aug. 12—American tennis team won Davis cup, defeating Japanese.

Sept. 6—Miss America II set world's record for water craft by making 80,687 miles an hour in Detroit.

Sept. 15—William Tilden II won national tennis championship.

Sept. 24—James Guilford of Boston won national amateur golf championship.

Sept. 28—New York Giants won National league pennant.

Oct. 1—New York Yankees won American league pennant.

Oct. 1—Peter Manning trotted world's record mile in 1:57 1/4.

Oct. 6—Miss Marion Hollins of New York won national women's golf championship.

Oct. 13—New York Giants won world championship.

Oct. 24—Hallifax schooner Bluesoon won international fishermen's race.

Oct. 26—University of Iowa won Western conference football championship.

Harvard defeated Yale.

Nov. 22—Jake Schaefer won world's ball-kick championship, defeating Hoppy.

Nov. 23—New York won three-cushion championship from Augie Kleckner.

AERONAUTICS

Jan. 15—Twelve navy seaplanes completed flight from San Diego, Cal., to the Canal zone.

Feb. 27—T. J. Christensen, president of Associated Air Mail Pilots, killed in crash at Cleveland.

June 1—Air mail routes, except New York-San Francisco, ordered abandoned.

June 8—Laura Brownell, famous aviatrix, killed by fall of plane.

Sept. 20—Swiss balloon won international race cup, traveling from Brussels to Dublin.

Sept. 22—Lieut. J. A. MacReady made world's altitude record, 40,600 feet, at Dayton, O.

Oct. 1—Albert Acosta won Pulitzer trophy at Omaha, flying 100 miles at average speed of 174 miles an hour, world record for closed course.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 1—John W. Steele, "Coal Oil Johnny," at Fort Crook, Neb.

Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, former Imperial German chancellor.

Jan. 2—James G. Scripps, newspaper publisher, in California.

Jan. 13—Henry Reinhardt, American art collector and dealer.

Jan. 21—Congressman Charles Boomer of Missouri, died.

Mary W. Whitney, astronomy professor emerita at Vassar.

Jan. 23—Francis E. King, grain man and philanthropist, in Toledo, O.

Rear Admiral E. W. Taussig, U. S. N., retired.

Jan. 26—John Francis Murphy, American painter.

Jan. 27—Frederick H. Perkhurst, governor of Malacca.

Feb. 1—Prince Kropotkin, Russian nihilist leader.

Feb. 8—Prof. Barrett Wendell of Harvard university.

Feb. 9—James Gibson Hunker, author and music critic, in New York.

Feb. 12—Bishop J. F. Parrelly of Roman Catholic diocese of Cleveland, O.

Feb. 14—Dr. A. D. Hepburn, former president of Miami university, at Oxford, O.

Feb. 23—W. F. McCombs, former Democratic national chairman, in Greenwhich, Conn.

March 24—Dr. F. J. V. Skiff, director of Field museum, Chicago.

March 1—Nicholas I., king of Montenegro.

March 2—Representative Champ Clark of Missouri, former speaker.

March 6—Thomas H. Paynter, former United States senator from Kentucky, at Frankfort, Ky.

March 11—W. W. Burnham, retired professor of astronomy at University of Chicago, at Chicago.

March 17—Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, educator, lecturer, minister, at Chicago.

March 18—Bert Leston Taylor, journalist, in Chicago.

March 24—James Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore and primate of the Catholic hierarchy, at Baltimore, Md.

March 25—John Burroughs, American naturalist.

March 26—L. A. Hays, former United States senator from Washington.

April 2—Annie Louise Cary, once famous prime donna, in Norwalk, Conn.

DISASTERS

Jan. 16—Pachuca, Mexico, inundated by breaking of dam; many killed or injured.

Jan. 20—British submarine and crew of 50 lost.

Jan. 24—Four-million-dollar fire in business section of Athens, Ga.

Feb. 2—United States fireboat Woolsey sunk in collision off Hull on trial trip.

Feb. 27—Thirty-seven killed and many injured in railway collision at Porter, Ind.

March 28—Thousand houses destroyed by fire in Tokyo, Japan.

April 1—Fire in Manila rendered 15,000 homeless; damage \$3,000,000.

April 14—Four thousand buildings destroyed by fire in Hirokate, Japan.

April 15—Hundred killed by tornado in southern states.

May 25—United States ambulance plane wrecked in storm off Japan.

Washington, D. C., Archibald Miller, former Congressman Maurice Connolly, H. A. Hatcher and four army officers killed.

June 3—Terrible floods in eastern Colorado killed hundreds of persons in Pueblo and elsewhere and caused vast property losses.

Aug. 4—Steamer Alaska wrecked near Burma, Cal.; 43 lives lost.

Aug. 24—21st, giant dirigible built in England for United States, broke in two and exploded on collision off Hull on trial trip, including 16 members of American crew.

Sept. 10—Disastrous flood in San Antonio, Tex., and vicinity; several hundred lives lost.

Sept. 21—About 1,000 killed, thousands injured and town of Oppau, Germany, destroyed by explosion in nitrate plant.

NATIONAL THRIFT WEEK

January 17-23, 1922

WHAT IT IS

A national movement fostered by the National Thrift Week Committee of the Y. M. C. A. and in co-operation with over 30 Civic, Commercial, Educational and Religious National Organizations.

The Purpose

To stimulate the individual to think straight and act wisely in regard to personal money matters in the realm of earning, spending, saving, investing and giving.

The Prosperity Platform

1. Work and Earn
2. Make a Budget
3. Record Expenditures
4. Have a Bank Account
5. Carry Life Insurance
6. Own your Home
7. Make a Will
8. Invest in Safe Securities
9. Pay your Bills Promptly
10. Share with Others

The Daily Feature Program

January 17th, Tuesday, National Thrift Day.
January 18th, Wednesday, Budget Day.
January 19th, Thursday, Life Insurance Day.
January 20th, Friday, Own Your Home Day.
January 21st, Saturday, Pay Bills Promptly.
January 22nd, Sunday, Share with Others Day.
January 23rd, Monday, Make a Will Day.

The Kentucky Budget Club

This is a part of the National Budget League. The Kentucky State Y. M. C. A. will furnish free of charge an individual or Family Budget Book good for one year to anyone who will sign the Kentucky Budget Club Agreement and mail it to the Club Headquarters, 345 Association Bldg., Louisville, Ky. Below is a reproduction of the Agreement. Please fill in all the information requested.

KENTUCKY BUDGET CLUB

I hereby enroll as a member of the Kentucky Budget Club and would be glad to receive free one of the Budget Books. In accepting the book I agree to make an honest effort to keep a careful record of my expenditures.

Name
Street No. City

Individual or Family Book? Date

Please give all information requested and Budget Book will be sent to you free. Mail to 345 Association Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

For further information communicate with your local or district Y. M. C. A. Secretary or write Geo. T. Anderson, State Thrift Week Secretary, 345 Association Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

OWENSBORO BAR PRESENTS JUDGE R. W. SLACK WITH GOLD WATCH

Circuit Judge R. W. Slack was surprised Friday morning in circuit court when Captain W. T. Ellis, nestor of the Owensboro bar "called" his hand at motion hour. Whether the usually watchful presiding officer of the court was suspicious of "something" going to happen because of the presence of virtually every member of the bar at one and the same time, could not be guessed by his demeanor. He proceeded in the routine method of calling each member for a motion, if any he should have.

Perhaps two-thirds of those present within the enclosure had been called when Capt. Ellis was reached. "I wish to remind your honor that the question you have propounded to me this morning as to whether I have a motion, is the identical question that your predecessors on the circuit bench have put to attorneys in this court for more than one hundred and six years," the venerable lawyer returned to the judge's query.

Captain Ellis then launched forth into one of the most brilliant bits of oratory that has been heard in the court room in many a day. Captain Ellis spoke from his heart. He and the circuit judge had practiced law together for nearly half a century, sometimes shoulder to shoulder, at other times as bitter antagonists. He recalled that on many occasions when he had vouchsafed to make a motion in that same court a feeling of utter helplessness came upon him. He said he was conscious of the fact that when he had made his motion it had passed absolutely from his control and that thereafter his control of said motion had gone from him forever. "Now, I propose to make a motion which I wish to assure this court it will have to sustain and your honor will be powerless to overrule it."

The veteran attorney, then tendered to the judge a beautiful gold watch. On a small slip of paper was an inscription to be chiseled into the solid gold of which the case of the watch is constructed. It read:

"Presented to the Hon. R. W. Slack by the Owensboro bar, in recognition of his diligent, skillful and impartial administration of the high office of circuit judge."

Captain Ellis dwelt at length, and in an exceedingly touching manner on the long years in which he and the retiring circuit judge had been in harness together, and of always pleasant relations that had existed between them.

At the conclusion of Captain Ellis' address each of the attorneys pressed forward to shake the outstretched hands of the judge before whom they had practiced in the last six years and to congratulate him.

Judge Slack was deeply affected by the expressions from the members of the bar, and thanked them in a brief and eloquent speech. Owensboro Messenger Dec. 24.

LIKES THE SOUTH

Hope Hull, Ala.
Dec. 26th, 1921.

Dear Mr. Editor: Inclosed you will find a check to pay up my back subscription and one year in advance and thanking you for continuing the paper so long without my paying up, as we are always anxious to get the paper and wish it continued.

This leaves us all well and enjoying a nice Christmas. We surely do like the south and feel like it is the coming country. We have alfalfa here now most half knee high and sweet clover blooming every where. Of course this is unusual but we find it so much cheaper to raise stock here, and can produce milk so much cheaper and prices are good. That is one of our most profitable industries here now.

So wishing you and all our friends back here a prosperous and happy New Year I am

Respectfully,
HENRY M. PIRPLE.

P. S. All the Ohio County people here are well and getting along fine.

Explosive

"I filled a prescription for a fat negro the other day," said our corner Druggist. "There was considerable ammonia in it. In a little while she came panting back."

"Say, Mistah!" she exclaimed, "I 'se 'fraid to tke dis stuff."

"What's the matter with it, Auntie?" I asked.

"Well, suh, it's so powahful strong it howed de cork right plum into mah eye, an' I 'se 'fraid it might blow me up."

"She had kept the bottle in a warm place and ammonia gas had generated. I quieted her fears."

Souvenir

A returned soldier found a pretty looking card in France and brought it home to have his wife hang in the parlor. It read:

"Ici on parle Français."
"What's the idea?" she demanded.
"That means 'French spoken here' and you know you don't."

"Well, I'll be darned!" ejaculated the ex-soldier disgustedly.
"The guy that sold it to me said it meant 'God bless our home.'"

FOR RENT—To individual or small family, without children, TWO UPSTAIRS, ROOMS, with Electric Lights. For further information call this office. 48-11.

The number of Southern Agricultural subscriptions we have to GIVE AWAY is limited. Hurry.

DIPHTHERIA IS OFTEN SPREAD BY "CARRIERS"

Persons Recovered From Disease

Sources of Infection; Milk Also Means

Diphtheria is one of most dreaded of the so-called children's diseases. The death rate is on an average of 15 per cent in small children. It is highest between one and two years of age. After five it gets less. Not only does diphtheria cause a high death rate but those who do not die of it are often maimed for life by having paralysis, defective hearing, defective sight, leaky hearts or permanently injured kidneys.

Diseases Not Necessary

Parents must get away from the fatal belief that children should have the "so-called" children's diseases and that the sooner they have them the better. Reports from health officers all over the country show that the longer the child is kept from these diseases the less likely is he to get them and if he does get them the less likely are they to be fatal. The child of four or five is nearly twenty-five times more likely to get these diseases than the youngster of ten, and many times more likely to die if he does get them.

Infants of six months rarely have diphtheria. Most of the cases of diphtheria occur between two and ten years of age. Youths and adults frequently have it.

The symptoms usually come on from two to five days after being exposed to some one who has it. This is called the period of incubation. The child gets it by getting into his nose or mouth the discharges from the nose, mouth throat or eyes of the sick child; through bodily contact; through sneezing or coughing or through putting into the mouth articles infected by the patient.

One seldom has diphtheria the second time. This is due to the fact that the diphtheria germs and the toxins, made by them stimulate the cells of the body to make a substance called anti-toxin which remains in the blood for some time and there counteracts the effects of a second attack.

Some Persons "Carriers"

Persons who have recovered from diphtheria may carry the bacteria in their nose and throat some time after. These people are called "Carriers" and are important sources of infection. Healthy people who come in contact with the diphtheria patient but do not get diphtheria themselves may also become carriers. Milk may be a means of spreading diphtheria. The germs when gotten into milk from the excretions of the patient, either directly or indirectly, grow and multiply. Cats and dogs have been accused of spreading diphtheria.

Diphtheria is one of the few diseases which can be directly prevented. Prevention is made possible through the use of the diphtheria antitoxin. This is gotten from the blood of a horse. The horse is injected with a small amount of diphtheria poison, not enough to kill him. This dose is periodically increased until a very large amount is given. This causes to be made in the horse's blood a neutralizer or antitoxin. A quantity of blood is then taken from the veins of the horse. The clear liquid part of the blood which contains the neutralizer or antitoxin is removed, prepared and used to inject into persons suspected of coming down with diphtheria.

When children who have been exposed to diphtheria are given the antitoxin they rarely develop the disease. If it is given at the time the first symptoms appear the disease seldom develops seriously. If it is well under way the antitoxin will be of value in checking further ravages. The immunity derived from the use of antitoxin is good only for about three weeks. Another injection will therefore have to be given in case of another exposure.

Old Father Hubbard

Old Father Hubbard went to the cupboard to get his poor self a drink. But when he got there the cupboard was bare, so he took a drink at the sink.

See America First

North—"You should hear Dobbs tell about the yodeling he heard in the mountains of Switzerland."

West—"Good heavens! Did that fellow travel all the way to Switzerland and then spend his time in the vaudeville theaters?"

The Hartford Herald, \$1.50 the year

Illinois Central System Ready for the Task of 1922

The beginning of a new year is a time when we pause to review what has transpired in the year just ended, seeking to gain from our reflection something which will be of value in deciding our future course.

The eventful year through which we have just passed has been particularly marked by restrictive economic demands upon the railroads. We entered the year full of hope that the business depression which had set in would soon spend its force and that business would again go along normally, but that hope failed to materialize. As a result of the falling off in business, the railroads as a whole during the first nine months of the year earned a net return equivalent to approximately 2.9 per cent upon their valuation—a return barely sufficient to pay interest on outstanding bonds, with no allowance for compensation to the owners. The improvement in net earnings during the latter part of the year has been slow, and in many instances it has been brought about only at the sacrifice of badly-needed maintenance expenditures. A demand for reduced railway rates, in the face of the failure of the railroads, as a whole, to earn a net return sufficient to their needs, also was restrictive in the uncertainty it created.

In spite of these influences, however, the railroads have given adequate service at all times. We should not be discouraged by the present situation, unfavorable as some of its aspects may be.

We should like to give you in this review a statement of how the Illinois Central System has accounted for itself during 1921, but at this time we have complete information covering only the ten months to November 1.

During the first ten months of the year, the Illinois Central System performed a freight service equivalent to carrying 10,286,296,822 tons of freight one mile, as compared with 13,200,197,416 net ton miles in the first ten months of 1920. During the first ten months of 1921, we performed a passenger service equivalent to carrying 642,365,624 passengers one mile, as compared with 859,526,161 passenger miles in the first ten months of 1920. This decrease in business is reflected in the gross earnings. For the first ten months of 1921 we had a gross income of \$135,926,186, which was \$6,615,074 less than the gross income of the corresponding period of 1920.

Through drastic reductions in our expenditures we ended the first ten months of 1921 with a net income of \$7,772,154. Approximately \$6,375,000 was required to pay dividends on stock for the ten months' period, leaving a balance of \$1,397,154 for improvements in our properties. However, during the ten months of this year covered in this report we spent a total of \$16,284,809 for new equipment, over and above amounts spent in the repair and maintenance of equipment, and a total of \$6,514,782 for permanent improvements to roadway, over and above expenditures for maintenance. This total new investment of \$22,809,591 exceeded the amount we had left over after paying expenses and a return on investment by \$21,502,047, which had to be borrowed.

We entered the year with 57,081 employees, but the drastic reductions in force made necessary by the great decline in business cut the number to 48,649 in February. Since that time there has been a steady gain in the number of employees. When it became known that a reduced scale of wages would become effective July 1 through the ruling of the Railroad Labor Board, we immediately laid plans for large increases in our forces, with the result that by October we had a total of 60,388 employees in all departments.

In spite of the depression, the Illinois Central has made a creditable showing. One reason for this has been that our employees have striven at all times to perform their service to the public in that efficient and courteous manner which marks our organization. To them belongs much of the credit for what we have accomplished.

We take the position that we are but the trustees of a great investment which has been made in this agency of transportation, and that we are responsible to the public for our stewardship. We call the public's attention to the events of the year, and give our pledge that we shall strive to our utmost to make of 1922 a year of still greater successes. To that end we seek your confidence and good will.

Constructive criticism and suggestions are invited.

C. H. MARKHAM,
President, Illinois Central System.

Breaking It Gently

A New York silk merchant went to the bank to get his note renewed. "I am sorry," said the banker, "but it will be absolutely impossible for me to renew your note."

The silk merchant's face paled. After a moment of thought he looked up at the banker and asked:

"Were you ever in the silk business?"

"Why of course not," answered the banker.

"Well, you're in it now," said the silk merchant as he picked up his hat and went out.

Cause for Worry

"What are you crying about?" the kindly old gentleman asked the sobbing small boy.

"Cause my pa's a philanthropist."

"Well, well, that's nothing to cry about, is it?"

"I guess you'd think it was. He—ho says he'll give me \$5 for Christmas, providing I can raise an equal amount. Boo hoo!"

Her Move

Pretty Niece (blushingly): Auntie, what would do if you learned that a young man was secretly inquiring about your ability as a cook?

Wise Aunt: I should immediately make secret inquiries as to his ability to provide things to cook, my dear.

She Told Him

"You are not economical," said the infuriated husband.

"Well," flashed his wife, "if you don't call a woman economical who saves her wedding dress for a possible second marriage, I'd love to know just what you do call economical."

Leave It to Dad

"Mother?"

"Yes, dear."

"Tell me a fairy story before I go to sleep, will you?"

"Wait till your father comes home dear, and he'll tell us both one."

The Hartford Herald, \$1.50 the year

Turn Over a New Leaf and Let the Light Into the Dark Places

—BUY—

Banner Mazda Electric Bulbs

40 Watt . . . 40 cts.
60 Watt . . . 45 cts.
100 Watt Nitrogen filled \$1.00

They Give More Light!

JAMES H. WILLIAMS,

The Rexall Store

Hartford, Kentucky

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than One Year at \$1.75.

Notices of Church Services Free

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4, 1922

Another year of grace has dawned
bright with portent and promise of
progress. Though the old world has
not yet fully struggled out of the
morass of post-war depression and
demoralization, encouraging strides
toward the peak of normalcy and
prosperity have been made. The
sunrise hints of hope, the harbingers
of better things, now glid the hori-
zon. Let us arise, gird ourselves
for the conflict and meet the new
day and year with a spirit unafraid
and an industry unbounded. Greet-
ings to you, one and all, co-workers
in the cause of progress. "Forget-
ting those things which are behind,
and reaching forth unto those things
which are before," let us, as did the
Apostle of old, "press toward the
mark for the prize."

The last week has been produc-
tive of a development in the line of
railroad administration which,
though it has evoked only a limited
amount of attention, is, neverthe-
less deserving of the greatest con-
sideration from all students of and
workers in the interest of industrial
progress. The event referred to
was the announcement made, practi-
cally simultaneously by the Erie and
the Delaware and Hudson Railroad
Companies that on and after Jan. 1,
1922 life insurance ranging in
amount from \$500 to \$3000 would
be furnished by each railroad to its
employees, who had been in its ser-
vice a certain specified length of
time. In the one instance a small
nominal sum will be charged each
employee for the service; in the
other the insurance will be furnish-
ed the workers without cost to
them. These offers are made possi-
ble by the co-operation of some of
the old-line insurance companies.
This is not an entirely new propo-
sition as various corporations have
hitherto offered insurance or pen-
sions to employees who have per-
formed extended and meritorious
service, but, we believe, this is the
first time such a plan has been put
into operation on such a large and
comprehensive scale. Injustice and
selfishness there undoubtedly still
are in the relations of capital and
labor, but the future will be ever
hopeful while either side is capable
of such humanitarian offers as that
of the two transportation companies
mentioned.

Basis of Success.

Reporter—And what is your recipe
for running a successful busi-
ness?

Head of Business Concern—Running
a successful business is a matter of hav-
ing many friends; our enemies trade
with our competitors.

Though Not Always Visible.

"Come, come, don't be too hard on
Wilkins. He has his faults, but there's
one good thing about him."

"Indeed! What is it?"

"Why—er—I can't say but there is
about everything, you know."

Shifting Attention.

"You never mention some of those
old theories of yours which once agi-
tated the public. Have you changed
your mind?"

"No," said Senator Sorghum. "A
wise politician never admits that he
has changed his mind. He simply
changes the subject."

Domestic Amenities.

"I was a fool to marry you!" sobbed
Mrs. Winks.

"Now, my dear," said Winks nobly,
"I cannot permit you to take the
blame for that. It was I who was the
fool for ever asking you. The mistake
was not yours, but mine."

NOW THE "DIRIGIBLE" BOMB

Steered by Wireless, Its Possibilities
for Deadly Work Are Almost
Beyond Calculation.

A "dirigible bomb," that can be
steered toward the target by wireless
after being let fall from an airplane,
is the novel invention of Elmer A.
Sperry of Brooklyn.

Ordinarily, when bombs are dropped
from aircraft, the chances of a miss
are great. The speed and altitude of
the plane, or balloon, have to be taken
into account, and the wind, also. Ob-
viously it would be of utmost advan-
tage if the path of descent of the
gravity projectile could be changed at
will while it was falling.

The Sperry dirigible bomb carries a
parachute, which, upon release, it starts
to drop, not only slows the rate of its
descent, but incidentally serves as a
"drag-rudder." By tilting this drag-
rudder in one direction or another the
bomb's path of descent is controlled.

As the projectile starts to fall, a sec-
ond and very tiny parachute is liber-
ated from the top of the bomb to sup-
port vertically a wire that serves the
purpose of an antenna. It is by the
help of this antenna that the bomb in
the airplane is enabled so to operate
the radio apparatus carried in his ma-
chine as to alter at will the angle of
the drag-rudder.

While the bomb is going down he
circles about and steers it by radio.
All he has to do to make the bomb
turn this way or that is to turn a han-
dle connected with his radio sender
in the desired direction. Thus the
bomb is made to land exactly where it
will do the most good—namely, of
course, the most mischief.—*Albany*
Sentinel

TERM OF ARABIAN ORIGIN

As the Story Goes, the Expression,
"Better Half" Comes to Us
From the East.

Strictly scientific searches for the
origin of the expression "better half,"
denoting one's wife, have decided that
it was coined by Sidney in his "Ar-
cudia." "Arcudia" was written in
1580.

However, those less concerned with
scientific accuracy claim that an an-
cient Arabian tale contains the real
origin of the expression. This old
story tells of a husband who was sen-
tenced because in the course of a blas-
phemous oath he had insulted the
name or the honor of his chief.

The Arab's wife pleaded for clem-
ency, declaring that not her "whole
husband" had committed the of-
fense.

"Not your whole husband?" asked
the clerk.
"Nay," she replied. "It was but
the half of him. For am I not his
other half, and I who have never
offended thee should not be made to
suffer for the sins of the other half,
and the guilty half places itself un-
der the protection of the better half."

The clerk, so the story runs, there-
upon pardoned the husband, being
greatly pleased by the ingenuity of the
wife.

Bride's Thrift Wasted Dowry.

Two daughters of a distinguished Vi-
enna family married in 1912. The
younger girl wedded an officer and had
to have the "caution money" com-
pulsory to brides in the Austrian army.
The mother gave her 100,000 crowns,
which included the expense of her
outfit.

The elder sister only needed her
outfit, for which she got 20,000 crowns,
while the rest of her dowry—80,000
crowns—was left with the mother, as
was also the whole portion of the son,
who had settled in Switzerland.

Recently, said the New York World,
the mother, a widow, wished to pay in
full the portion of the two children to
whom she still owed money. She sent
100,000 crowns to the son in Switzer-
land, who received 800 francs from the
postoffice for the total amount. His
sister got 646 francs for the 80,000
crowns due her. The younger girl's
100,000 crowns would have been worth
105,000 francs in 1912.

A Nose for Trade.

An Auburn (Mo.) merchant named
Myers decided to quit business and
offer to sell his stock to a born trader
of the neighborhood named Merri-
weather at what it involved, \$1,000.
"I won't take it at that," said Merri-
weather. "I'll give you 25 cents for
every article and package in the
store." Myers thought of his big line
of slate and lead pencils worth a cent
apiece and agreed. Two men were
hired to help check up. Slate pencils,
clothespins, packages of chewing gum
and papers of pins were listed at 25
cents each, so were automobile tires,
barrels of sugar and coffee. An egg
was worth as much as a 50-yard bolt
of cotton. The result was that Merri-
weather bought the stock for \$1,800.25,
or just \$33.75 less than it invoiced.—
Capper's Weekly.

Made Quite Sure.

An enterprising company in the
Sudan had decided to lay a railway
into the wilds, and many blacks were
employed in its construction.

One day the telegraph clerk at the
nearest civilized post received a tele-
gram from the negro foreman of the
railway constructors: "White boss
dead. Shall I bury him?"

"Yes," wired back the clerk. "But
first make sure that he is quite dead.
Will send another white boss tomor-
row."

A few hours later another tele-
gram came from the foreman: "Buried
boss. Made sure he was quite dead.
Hit him on the head with a shovel."

IS LARGEST SWIMMING POOL

One in Madison Square Garden, New
York City, Contains 1,500,000
Gallons of Water.

Largest and most hygienic fresh-
water swimming pool ever installed
within a permanent, roofed structure
is in Madison Square garden, New
York city. Covers an area of more
than 300,000 square feet. Contains
1,500,000 gallons of water when filled.
Cost \$250,000 to establish the pool.

Floor of pool has a graduated slope
toward the center. At the Madison
avenue end an initial depth of three
feet. The Fourth avenue end, a por-
tion reserved for, as one put it, "lad-
dies and kiddies," starts with a depth
of about two feet. An existing tunnel
transversing the corner of the garden
had been utilized in the development
of the diving and water polo pool,
15½ feet deep. The latest addition
of the ultra violet ray was used in
filtering and sterilizing the water. A
system of vacuum cleaners was pro-
vided for the cleaning of the walls
and floor of the pool while still full of
water.

Some 3,000 private dressing-rooms;
2,000 steel lockers in the general dress-
ing-rooms; 6,000 bathing suits for both
sexes provided, 1,000 more for the chil-
dren. A special electrical washing
and drying machine for cleansing
them. Open until after midnight in
order that parts may enjoy a plunge
after the theater. On the box fronts
along the entire circumference of the
arena a duplicate of the Thorwaldsen
frieze depicting the triumphant entry
of Alexander into Babylon.—*Robert*
Cortes Holiday in Leslie's.

CLIMATIC EFFECT ON WOOD

Studies Made in Forest Service Lab-
oratory Have Been of Great
Value in Aeronautics.

In the great laboratory at Madison,
Wis., maintained by the United States
forest service for woodworking ex-
periments a special study has recently
been made of the effects of various
climatic conditions upon airplane
propellers.

In one room, by regulation of
warth and moisture, the climatic
conditions of southern Texas or arid
Egypt were reproduced. It was found
that propellers subjected to these
conditions had a tendency to dry out,
flatten and become unbalanced.

In another room the climate of the
Amazon valley was imitated. This
caused propellers to warp badly and
to change their shape so much as to
become totally unfit for use.

It was found that a coat of alu-
minum leaf did best service as a water-
proof covering for propellers, which,
when thus protected, may be exposed
to a high humidity for a long time
without warping. Leaf aluminum is
so thin that from 10,000 to 12,000 lay-
ers of it are required to make an inch
in thickness. One pound will cover
1,170 propellers, at a cost of 60 cents.
—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

To Church by Airplane.

"Are you ready for church, John?"
"Almost, Mary, but I'm afraid the
air will be rather rough this morn-
ing."

That may be the general trend of
any early Sunday morning conversa-
tion between husband and wife if
Chaplain A. J. Foltz of Fort Crockett,
Galveston Island, Galveston, Texas,
continues his activities. For to Chap-
lain Foltz belongs the unique distinc-
tion of having held the first religious
service which the entire congregation
of a town attended by the aid of air-
planes.

The congregation which helped fill
Chaplain Foltz's church on Galveston
Island took off in their airplanes from
Ellington field, Houston, Texas. Twenty
machines, containing 80 men each,
traveled the distance of 38 miles in
about 20 minutes, attended the serv-
ices, and flew back to Ellington field
again without mishap.

World Saved Twice at Marne.

About 300 years ago two skeletons
were unearthed near Tournai, France.
They have just been identified as Mr.
and Mrs. Childeric. The name may or
may not be familiar. Mr. Childeric
was king of the Franks, the ancient
French, in the year 451, when the
Franks and their allies stopped Attila
the Hun and his invading Chinese
armies at the Marne, the same river
where the French stopped William the
Hun in the great war. Childeric's hat-
tle determined that Europe was to
have a white instead of a Mongolian
civilization. Three hundred thousand
dead were left on the field. Now Chil-
deric and his legions are nearly for-
gotten, but the world still has a yel-
low peril, especially if the white na-
tions continue to make war against
one another.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Mother's Protector.

Mr. T— was discussing painting
the house and told the family how paint
was added for two purposes—to beau-
tify the house and also to protect it
against the weather. A few evenings
later he was waiting for his wife to
set ready for a party. It took her an
unusually long time, and he grew im-
patient. Finally he sent his twelve-
year-old son to see what she was do-
ing.

Now, she was adding rouge to her
cheeks and red from a stick to her
lips. And the son knew father did not
approve of paint, but he did like her
to look so nice. So diplomatically he
told him when he went downstairs:
"Mother is adding a little protection
against the weather."
And father was pleased.—*Indianapo-*
lis News.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report Of Audit Of Supt. E. S. Howard's Accounts for Period From July
1, 1921 to January 1, 1922

Hartford, Ky., Dec. 31st, 1921

Having been appointed to audit the accounts of Supt. E. S. Howard,
from July 1st, 1921 to Jan. 1st, 1922, beg leave to report that I have
completed the work and would submit the following report.

Receipts

| | |
|---|----------|
| July 23, L. H. & St. L. R. R. T. & F. Tax, | \$297.42 |
| August 2, L. H. & St. L. R. R. Fran. Tax, | 239.72 |
| August 2, T. P. Williams, Sale of lot, | 25.00 |
| August 2, L. H. & St. L. R. R. Tang. Tax, | 100.56 |
| August 23, I. C. R. R. T. & F. Tax, Heaver Dam, | 422.69 |
| August 23, I. C. R. R. T. & F. Tax, Rockport, | 298.36 |
| August 23, I. C. R. R. T. & F. Tax, C. Park, | 475.47 |
| August 23, I. C. R. R. T. & F. Tax, Fordsville, | 347.33 |
| August 23, I. C. R. R. T. & F. Tax, | 3479.70 |
| August 23, J. T. Snell, Pump, | 6.00 |
| August 23, L. & N. R. R. T. & F. Tax, | 336.13 |
| Sept. 6, Dr. Oscar Allen, Subscriptions, | 1239.08 |
| Sept. 28, Amr. R. R. Ex. Co., Fran., | 66.46 |
| Sept. 28, L. & N. R. R., Fran., | 1157.91 |
| Sept. 28, L. & N. R. R., Tang., | 1069.52 |
| Sept. 28, L. & N. R. R., Fran., Centertown, | 297.59 |
| Sept. 28, L. & N. R. R., Tang., Centertown, | 279.90 |
| Oct. 3, Postal Tel. Co., | 9.67 |
| Oct. 7, E. H. Foster, Sale of desks, | 5.00 |
| Oct. 12, Cumberland Tel. & Tel. Co., | 138.21 |

\$10291.72—\$10291.72

| | |
|---|-----------|
| August 2, S. A. Bratcher, S. O. C., | \$ 176.46 |
| Sept. 6, S. A. Bratcher, S. O. C., | 1096.75 |
| Oct. 1, S. A. Bratcher, S. O. C., | 2233.80 |
| Nov. 2, S. A. Bratcher, S. O. C., | 8693.01 |
| Dec. 17, S. A. Bratcher, S. O. C., | 25994.00 |

\$38194.02 38194.02

| | |
|---|------------|
| August 2, Borrowed from Citizens Bank, | 7200.00 |
| Sept. 6, Supt. George Colvin, Check, | \$ 7631.08 |
| Nov. 21, Supt. George Colvin, Warrant No. 248, .. | 7631.08 |
| Dec. 6, Supt. George Colvin, Warrant, less | |
| Disc't \$38.15 | 7592.93 |
| Dec. 10, Supt. George Colvin, Check, | 7631.08 |

\$30486.17—\$30486.17

| | |
|--|-------|
| Jan. 2, Interest on Warrant No. 248, from Nov. 21, 1921 to | |
| Jan. 2, 1922, | 44.51 |

\$86216.42

Amount on hands July 1, 1921, as per office records, shown by
report of John H. Wood and C. M. Crowe, Committee, ..

3525.02

Grand Total,

\$89741.44

Disbursements

| | |
|--|------------|
| 1. Salaries of Teachers, | \$29728.80 |
| 2. Salaries and Expenses of Administrative Officers, | 1445.00 |
| 3. Postage and other Administrative expenses, | .95 |
| 4. New Buildings and Grounds, | 12940.80 |
| 5. Repairs and Improvements, | 56.57 |
| 6. Furniture and Equipment, | 1223.98 |
| 7. Supplies—Incidentals, | 1541.46 |
| 8. Fuel and Janitor service, | 1775.16 |
| 9. Transportation of Pupils, | 1638.50 |
| 10. Payment of Borrowed Money, | 7200.00 |
| 11. Interest on borrowed money, | 300.00 |
| 12. Paid to Graded schools, | 3851.12 |
| 13. Unclassified—all other items, | 436.80 |

\$62139.14

Note

State Supt. George Colvin requires the County Supt.
to deduct the sum of \$1553.45 from each monthly
Warrant or check, and deposit it in bank separate
and apart from other funds to be paid the Graded
Schools of the County, which Supt. E. S. Howard
has done, and between July 1st, 1921 and Jan. 2nd,
1922, has deposited in Citizens Bank, of Hartford,
Ky., in the name of E. S. Howard, Supt. the follow-
ing amounts of said fund.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Sept. 10, 1921, | \$1553.45 |
| Dec. 6, 1921, | 1553.45 |
| Dec. 10, 1921, | 1553.45 |

Total,

\$4660.35

Has paid out of said
fund, as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Warrant | |
| 1. A. J. Wakeland, | \$551.03 |
| 2. W. D. Royal, | 230.78 |
| 3. Ellis Foster, | 189.10 |
| 4. C. P. Austin, | 209.43 |
| 5. Alvin Rowe, | 140.30 |
| 6. R. C. Reid, | 232.81 |
| 7. W. D. Royal, | 230.78 |
| 8. C. P. Austin, | 209.43 |
| 9. Claude Myers, | 551.03 |
| 10. R. C. Reid, | 232.81 |
| 11. Alvin Rowe, | 140.30 |
| 12. Ellis Foster, | 189.10 |
| 13. C. P. Austin, | 209.43 |
| 14. W. D. Royal, | 230.78 |
| 15. Claude L. Myers, | 551.03 |
| 16. R. C. Reid, | 232.81 |
| 17. Alvin Rowe, | 140.30 |

Total,

\$4660.35 4660.35 4660.35

| | |
|--|------------|
| Total, | \$66799.49 |
| Total receipts from all sources, | 89741.44 |
| Total disbursements, | 66799.49 |

Amount due County Board of Education,

C. M. CROWE, Committee.

Safe Way.

"I wish I could manage my wife.
How do you go about it, Brown?"
"All you need is firmness. I usual-
ly go into the parlor, lock the door and
manage her through the keyhole."

The Limit.

McTavish—What's this, stewed fruit?
Illa Wife—Aye. Dinna ye like it?
"Indeed! I do; but what ha' ye
done with the rice we left yesterday?"
—*Answers.*

Life as I See It.

We speak of a pleasant man as be-
ing agreeable.
Literally, he agrees with us.
I suppose that is the whole story.

Insupportable Difficulty.

Mistress—Bridget, get lunch on the
gasoline stove.

Bridget—Indeed, mum, I did try,
but the stove went out.

Mistress—Then try to light it again,
Bridget.

Bridget—Yes, mum, I will, mum, but
it's not come back yet. It went out
through the roof.—*Carolina Tar Baby.*

Self Control.

"Do you never lose your temper in
a debate?"

"Never," replied Senator Sorghum.
"Occasionally I assume an air of pas-
ionate indignation for rhetorical ef-
fect. But I always rehearse that part
of the speech even more carefully than
the rest."



OF COURSE IT DOES.

Mr. Harrison was in a bad temper,
and when an acquaintance met him
one morning with a question, "Ow is
your 'ealth today, Mr. 'Arrison?" he
waxed wrathful.
"My name is not 'Arrison," he
snapped.
"Well," said the other, "if n' haltch-
a hay, two hars, a hi, a hes, a ho, an'
a hen don't spell 'Arrison, then what
on hearth do they spell?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Alarming Symptoms.

"Where has Senator Shortsworthy
gone?"
"Back home to feel the pubble pulse."
"Is there anything wrong with the
pubble pulse?"
"Decidedly. It beats faster every
time a successor to Senator Short-
worthy is mentioned."

Suitable, Indeed.

Curate (to widow of deceased house-
painter and decorator)—Have you
thought of a suitable quotation for the
"In Memoriam" notice?
Widow—Well, I was thinkin' "Oh, for
the touch of a vanished hand"—*Lon-*
don Tit-Bits.

Asleep at the Switch.

She—Do you know what I'd do if
you should try to kiss me?
He—No. Why?
She—Oh, nothing; only you don't
seem to have any curiosity.

Attempting a Getaway.

"Who's the fussy old guy?"
"That's my father."
"

Old Fashion Clearance Sale.

Just what you have been waiting for. Sales begin Friday, January 13th, and continues throughout the entire month. Wait for the **BIG CIRCULAR**, which will be mailed out to you. Read it carefully, for every item will be a bargain. Big specials in Short Lengths and Mill-End remnants—all new, fresh and clean. Gingham, Percales, Madras Cloth, White Goods, Tickings, Draperies, Outing Flannels, Sateens, Table Linens, etc. Exactly what you will need for spring.

Ladies' Cloaks.

Former prices not considered; they must move and move quickly. An entire clean-up is what we want, and what we will get, if prices are any inducement.

Overcoats.

An opportunity to save money. Our winter is before us, and your chance for a bargain is before you. No possible chance for a reduction next winter.

Strike Now, and Strike Quickly.

See big circulars next week, and be on hand **Friday, January 13th.**

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

Mr. Grant Pollard, of Shreve, was a pleasant caller, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Ward, of Centertown, were in town, Monday.

Mr. Alvin Ross, of Centertown, was among our appreciated-callers, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben H. Bennett, sons, Tiesus Ford and Allison Burke, of Pond Run, were in this city Monday, on business.

\$1 REWARD to finder of lower part of Rexal Fountain Pen lost in or near court house.

MRS. I. S. MASON, Hartford.

Mrs. E. F. Cook, of Dundee, suffered another stroke of paralysis a few days ago and is in a critical condition at this writing.

Miss Cleo Binkley, of Nashville, Tenn., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ross Taylor, and Mr. Taylor, and aunt, Mrs. C. E. Smith, and Mr. Smith.

Mrs. E. E. Brown and son, Conway, of Livermore, were the guests of Mrs. Brown's sister, Mrs. Ellis Foster, and Mr. Foster, city, last week.

Mrs. S. O. Keown returned Saturday from Lexington, where she had been spending several days with her son, Mr. Gilmore Keown, and Mrs. Keown.

Messrs. E. A. and E. M. Barnard, of Ceraivo, were in this city, Monday and Tuesday. They attended Masonic Lodge here Monday evening.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sapp, of Barrett's Ferry, is dangerously ill at this writing and is not expected to recover, being considerably past the four-score mark.

Mrs. Marvin Bean, of Akron, Ohio, arrived in Hartford last Tuesday to spend several days with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. S. K. Cox and other relatives.

Prof. H. B. Lloyd, of Fordsville, teacher of English and history in the Elizabethtown High School, spent last Wednesday and Thursday with friends in Hartford.

Miss Eva Taylor left Saturday for Louisville where she will be the guest of her brother, Mr. H. B. Taylor, and sister, Mrs. B. F. Zimmerman, for several days.

Mrs. E. Crahtree and Mrs. Emma Hudson, city, went to Owensboro last Wednesday, to be at the bedside of Mrs. Crahtree's father, Mr. A. P. King, who is dangerously ill.

Mr. F. T. Belcher and family moved Thursday from the Weinsheimer property on Clay Street to the dwelling belonging to Mr. J. W. Ford near the old Water Mill site.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Martin spent a few days with their daughter, Mrs. Chester A. Wilson and Mr. Wilson and other relatives in the Green River and Cromwell country, last week.

Prof. and Mrs. Roy Forman and little son, Roy V., of Rockport, who had been visiting relatives and friends in and near Hartford for a few days, went to Owensboro last Wednesday.

Little Miss Laura D., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Hoover, of Madisonville, spent from Monday until Wednesday of last week in Hartford, with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Hoover.

Miss Emilie Pendleton, after spending a few days in Hartford with her father, Dr. E. B. Pendleton and family, has returned to Drakesboro, where she has a position.

Misses Aleene Leach and Carrie Park, after spending the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Leach and Mr. J. A. C. Park, and families, of Beaver Dam, returned Monday to Bowling Green to resume their studies in the State Normal.

Mrs. Harry Hoover returned to her home in Central City, after spending a few days in Hartford with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Collins.

Mr. J. T. Casebier, of Central City, spent Sunday and Monday of last week in Hartford, the guest of his mother, Mrs. James Casebier and other relatives.

Mr. Earle Maxwell Heavrin has returned to his home in Hawesville, after spending a few days in Hartford the guest of his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Heavrin.

PHONOGRAPHS GIVEN AWAY—ALMOST—During January we offer two Standard Cabinet Phonographs, regular price, \$75, at half price, \$37.50 each. Also one table model, regular price \$40, at half price, \$20. Free records. First come, first served.
L. C. MORTON & SON,
Centertown, Ky.

The Old Year is gone. It was filled with great events. The New Year is here and will have its share of great events. Whatever your share in these events the OHIO COUNTY DRUG CO., wishes you success and prosperity.

BEAUTY REIGNS.

"There was a stir in court when the fair defendant got on the witness stand."

"I suppose the gentlemen of the jury slicked down their hair and fumbled with their neckties?"

"Not only that, but one balliff whispered to another balliff that if he had known such a queen was to be about the premises he would have had his trousers pressed for the first time in seven years at the imminent risk of making his wife suspect he was leading a double life."

Non-Essential Problem.

"There are always some new problems to solve."

"I'm sticking to the old ones," declared Senator Sorghum, "A man who gets into the habit of working on problems for the fun of it might as well give up statesmanship and subscribe to the chess and checker magazines."

Duly Warned.

"Really, I consider you highly presumptuous in putting your arm about my waist!"

"But you don't mind, honestly, now do you?"

"I certainly do, and I'll call papa if you do not remove it in just one hour!"



A GOOD BARGAIN
Prosecutor—Each juror should put himself in the place of this woman's husband. If the prisoner had beaten your wife or yours, what would you give him?
Juror Henry N. Peck—if he did a good job I'd give him a dollar.

Dictatorial.

He married Miss Amanda. Alas, the poor man's life! Amanda she turned out to be A mandatory wife.

Shock of His Life.

Sutor—Mr. Perkins, I have courted your daughter for fifteen years.
Perkins—Well, what do you want?
Sutor—To marry her.
Perkins—Well, I'll be hanged, I thought you wanted a pension or something.

Mistake in Terms.

"Going to the party, Jack?"
"No, I haven't any lady."
"Come with me, I've got an extra."
"Who is she?"
"Miss Oldbud."
"She's not an extra, she's an early edition."

THEIR PROPER PLACE

This paper says that prohibition has emptied our jails. Good. That leaves plenty of room for the profiteers.



for that
COUGH!
KEMP'S BALSAM
Pleasant to take
Children like it

Highest Price For Hides and Furs.
In the Market For 10,000 Bushels of Corn.
Let me know what you have and I will quote price.
LOUIS COHEN
CENTRAL CITY, KY.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE CITY OF HARTFORD FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| January 1, 1918, Total Indebtedness | \$18,820.97 |
| January 1, 1919, Total Indebtedness | 13,740.75 |
| January 1, 1920, Total Indebtedness | 11,445.00 |
| January 1, 1921, Total Indebtedness | 8,320.00 |
| Cash Received During 1921 As Follows: | |
| Taxes Collected | \$4,506.03 |
| License Collected | 183.00 |
| All Other Collections | 82.50 |
| Total | \$4,771.53 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| Disbursements | |
| Kentucky Light & Power Co. | \$1,620.00 |
| Sewer Bonds No. 11-12-13 and Interest | 1,918.00 |
| Marshall's salary | 600.00 |
| Street work | 300.50 |
| Officers salaries | 364.00 |
| Other claims | 104.55 |
| Total | \$4,007.05 |
| January 1, 1922, Cash in Sinking Fund | \$169.96 |
| January 1, 1922, Cash in General Fund | 211.44 |
| Total Indebtedness January 1, 1922, Sewer Bonds | \$6,100.00 |

ATTEST:

J. E. BEAN, Mayor.
C. M. CROWE, Clerk.

Something is Going to Drop!

It will be a great big chunk off the regular prices on Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats. Also Ladies' and Misses' Coats and Coatsuits.

Men's Suits

| | |
|---|---------|
| Men's Suits, regular price \$18.50, now | \$10.00 |
| Men's Suits, regular price 18.50, now | 14.50 |
| Men's Suits, regular price 25.00, now | 19.25 |
| Men's Suits, regular price 30.00, now | 24.00 |
| Men's Suits, regular price 35.00, now | 27.50 |

Boys' Suits

| | |
|---|---------|
| Boys' Suits, regular price \$ 5.00, now | \$ 3.75 |
| Boys' Suits, regular price 8.00, now | 6.00 |
| Boys' Suits, regular price 10.00, now | 8.00 |
| Boys' Suits, regular price 12.00, now | 10.00 |
| Boys' Suits, regular price 15.00, now | 11.25 |

Ladies' and Children's Coats

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Regular price \$ 5.00, now | \$ 3.75 |
| Regular price 8.00, now | 6.00 |
| Regular price 12.50, now | 10.00 |
| Regular price 22.50, now | 18.00 |
| Regular price 25.00, now | 19.75 |

Ladies' Coatsuits

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Regular price \$25.00, now | \$19.75 |
| Regular price 30.00, now | 24.00 |
| Regular price 40.00, now | 30.00 |

If you are in need of anything in this line you can't afford to miss this opportunity.

Very truly yours,

Carson & Co
Hartford, Ky.



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FARM EXTRACTS

INFORMATION FROM THE EXPERIMENT STATION—AGRICULTURAL PAPERS AND THE COUNTY AGENT'S OFFICE

Crop Rotation System Is Farm Balance Wheel

In pointing out to Kentucky farmers that the winter months are the ones in which to plan the farm crop, rotation specialists at the College of Agriculture have emphasized the fact that a rotation brings about better distribution of farm labor, saves plant food, builds up impoverished soils, reduces loss from plant diseases and insects and produces a supply of home-grown feeds.

"A good rotation should be so planned that a legume, such as clover or soybeans, will be grown from one to two years out of the four or five," R. E. Stephenson, soils specialist of the college said. "Since legumes are soil builders, the poorer the soil, the greater will be the demand for legumes. With legumes grown in the rotation for feed and all manure carefully saved and returned to the soil, farmers should have no need to purchase nitrogenous fertilizers for ordinary farm crops."

"The production of crops for feed or cash also should be considered in planning the rotation. Where hogs are extensively raised, ample provision should be made for corn production. A dairy farm, on the other hand, would call for less corn and more hay and pasture."

"Another point to observe in planning the rotation is to provide for a crop on each field throughout the year. Erosion and leaching remove more plant food from bare fields than the production of a crop would. Special cover crops, such as rye, seeded early in the fall, will be needed in some cases as a part of the rotation to prevent this leaching and erosion."

"On a hog farm, a rotation in which corn and soybeans are planted together for two years and then followed with wheat in which grass and clover is seeded should prove satisfactory from a soil improvement standpoint. In this case, rye should be used as a winter cover crop after the first crop of corn and beans are harvested. A dairy farmer might prefer corn one year, followed by a rye cover crop plowed under in the spring for soybeans, which would be harvested for hay in the fall. Wheat could be used to follow this and grass and clover seeded in the grain the following spring. A tobacco grower in the dark belt would find a rotation of tobacco, wheat and clover a satisfactory system to follow."

Four-Course Hen Meal Brings On Laying Mood

Farmers and poultrymen can't fill the crop of the hen with a miscellaneous collection of feeds and expect her to keep the winter egg basket full, according to J. H. Martin, in charge of poultry work at the College of Agriculture. A hen egg is made up of four main parts, including the shell, water, yolk and white and in order for the hen to maintain a high egg production during the winter months when eggs are high priced, it is necessary that her feed contain these elements from which these parts can be manufactured. Mr. Martin has pointed out to Kentucky farmers and poultrymen in his suggestions on feeding for winter eggs.

"What is lacking in the feed given most farm flocks is something to produce the white of the egg which is largely protein," Mr. Martin said. "Experiments show that 60-per-cent tankage, commonly used in hog feeding, buttermilk, sour skim milk, or commercial meat scraps, a by-product of packing houses, are good ones to feed for this purpose."

"If tankage or meat scrap is fed, it will be necessary to feed dry mash, 20 per cent of which should be the tankage or meat scrap. A good mash in which corn meal supplies additional energy to keep the hens warm in winter, may be made from 300 pounds of ship stuff, 100 pounds of corn meal and 100 pounds of tankage. The dry mash should be before the birds at all times in a self-feeder."

"Material for making the shell may be supplied by feeding ground limestone or oyster shells, which should be left before the birds at all times in a hopper provided for that purpose."

"Since two-thirds of the egg is water, success in feeding for winter eggs demands that the birds have access to plenty of clean, fresh water which should be warmed during cold weather."

"Any of the grains found on the average farm, such as sweet sorghums, wheat, corn and oats contain yolk-forming material."

"Grain mixtures, any one of

which may be fed with the dry mash, may be composed entirely of corn or 70 parts of corn and 30 parts of oats or equal parts of corn, wheat and oats. Birds of the heavier breeds, such as the Barred Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Red will require about 15 pounds of grain a day while the lighter breeds such as the Leghorns should receive 12 pounds. In either case, one-third of the amount should be fed in the morning and two-thirds in the evening in a straw litter at least 10 to 12 inches deep.

"Farmers who have sour skim milk and buttermilk can use it to advantage to replace the dry mash fed the birds. One gallon a day of either is sufficient for 30 hens."

Brown Rats Begin Annual Home Hunt

Inquiries from farmers and other persons troubled with the common brown rat indicate that the time of the year has arrived when these pests gather up their belongings and move from the fields into buildings and barns where the supply of food is more plentiful and the conditions more home-like, according to workers at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. These rodents annually destroy about \$200,000,000 worth of grain and food products in the United States and are worthy of considerable attention from farmers, according to the workers, who have recommended barium carbonate poison as one of the most effective means of destroying them.

However, rats soon learn to avoid any particular kind of poisoned bait and for that reason should be given a varied diet, Harrison Garman, entomologist at the station has pointed out in the suggestions given. Three kinds of bait, and more if possible, including a grain, meat or cheese and a vegetable give best results. It is better to offer them the bait without poison first and then alternate poisoned and unpoisoned food until the rodents are killed. One part of barium carbonate mixed with four parts of bait has been found to be effective. If the two cannot be mixed, the poison may be sifted over the bait and then rubbed in.

Since barium carbonate is poisonous to children and domestic animals, care should be taken in placing it about the farm or home. The bait should be inspected daily and any that is not eaten replaced by another kind.

In their suggestions, the station workers have pointed out that destruction of rats is a community problem and that even if one's buildings are rat proof, the pests will give trouble if permitted to breed in the vicinity.

Feature Program Promised At Tenth Farm Convention

Lexington, Ky.—Tentative plans for the Tenth Annual Farm and Home Convention to be held at the College of Agriculture Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, 2 and 3 have advanced far enough to insure farm men and women of the State a program which will deal with many important problems of the farm and home, according to an announcement by N. R. Elliott, who is in charge of the program.

This year, plans are being made to give special attention to sheep, beef cattle, dairy, swine and potato subjects in the general program of the convention. The final program is expected to contain the names of many prominent out-of-the-State speakers as well as a number of well-informed Kentuckians who will discuss different phases of these subjects. In connection with this phase of the program, a number of demonstrations and exhibits are being arranged to point out important farm practices to farmers and their wives. In addition to the general program features, a number of others are being planned to round out what is expected to be the most successful convention ever held in the State for farmers and home makers.

Throughout the four days of the convention, a special program will be conducted for farm women in which they will hear discussions by both national and state authorities on problems of home making and management. This part of the program will contain the names of some of the most prominent workers in the country, according to present plans.

The "Rural Life Conference," said to be the first of its kind held in Kentucky, promises to be another feature of the 1922 convention. Rural home, school, community and church problems will be stressed in the conference program in an at-

tempt to bring about an organization of plans for the betterment of these institutions in the State.

Three night sessions are being planned this year as an added attraction for the convention people. These will be devoted to a Little International Livestock Exposition, an address by Aaron Sapiro, California marketing expert and a banquet for farmers and their wives.

Chicken Money Is Huge

Chickens are usually considered a small matter on the average farm, but chicken money is often quite an item of profit on the farm. The figures below taken from the Southern Agriculturist show that chicken money is really big money.

In 1919 the value of chickens and eggs produced in the Southeastern states was as follows:

| | |
|----------------|--------------|
| Tennessee | \$29,065,336 |
| Kentucky | 26,210,759 |
| Virginia | 25,879,870 |
| North Carolina | 20,406,603 |
| Georgia | 19,218,622 |
| Arkansas | 16,245,102 |
| Mississippi | 15,132,499 |
| Alabama | 14,779,501 |
| South Carolina | 12,204,752 |
| Louisiana | 8,835,402 |
| Florida | 4,893,258 |

A considerable amount of money from a once despised industry, but not nearly the amount the section should be getting. The poultry-production of Iowa farms amounted to \$70,212,544. "More poultry and better poultry" is sure a good motto for the South.

Do It Co-operatively

The county agent remembers quite vividly the heavy work necessary at hog-killing time. He also remembers certain seasons when the meat did not cure with as fine a flavor as it should have had. And because he remembers, he cut the following from the Southern Agriculturist:

Every year when "hog-killing time" comes around I wonder why the whole country is not dotted with community slaughtering plants. It is so manifestly good economy for the farmer to kill and cure his own meat, that he can not afford to give up the habit. So much meat of poor quality is made on the farm, however; the work of hog-killing is so poorly prepared for, as a rule, and the job is so unpleasant and tiresome that the average farm family would be glad indeed to turn it over to someone prepared to do it properly.

A very simple and inexpensive outfit would serve all purposes for most farm neighborhoods, and with such an outfit and the work in charge of the neighborhood's most competent available man, the job could actually be done at less expense than is now usually the case, and products of high quality assured. The community plant should, of course, have a place for salting or pickling meat, should be equipped with sausage and lard making outfits, and should probably have a good smokehouse as part of it. Then the whole matter of hog killing and meat curing would be put on a business basis. A product of uniform quality would make neighborhood marketing feasible if a surplus of pork products were produced; and with a neighborhood butchering plant the occasional killing of heaves or muttons for neighborhood use would be greatly facilitated.

The thing looks so practical and so desirable to me that I can not understand the almost total lack of such plants. Is there some real reason for this lack, or is this just one of the things we have not yet come to.

Why Not One Here?

Everybody is talking co-operation nowadays. A big Burley Association has been successfully organized. Now is the time to stop talking and organize. The Southern Agriculturist has the following to say about two small organizations which have been successful. Why not try one in this county?

In Ballard County Ky., co-operative shipping associations reduced the cost of marketing livestock from \$1.35 or more per hundred pounds to 85 cents per hundred. In Union County costs were reduced 30 cents per hundred on the average. The savings on 77 carloads shipped from Ballard County amounted to more than \$6,000. Worth while, it would seem.

New Account Book Ready For Farmers

Following a general demand from farmers throughout Kentucky for a simple record by means of which to keep books on the farm business, members of the farm management department of the College of Agriculture have prepared an account book, the 1922 edition of which has just come off the press, according to an announcement by C. U. Jett, a member of the department. The book is said to be one in which any

farmer can make a complete record of all the farm business including expenditures, receipts and the farm inventory. Its form was suggested by results of work done in the field over a period of several years with thousands of farmers.

The book contains forty pages and provides sections for this annual inventory, for receipts and expenses, for summarizing the year's business and other valuable features. Complete directions are given for keeping the accounts. The department has announced that interested farmers may obtain the book by sending thirteen cents to the College of Agriculture, Lexington, to cover the cost of printing and mailing.

Real progress is dependent, even more in the home than anywhere else, upon not only material but also spiritual advancement. It is not enough to show a woman how to make better bread or to induce her to lighten her work by use of a fire-less cooker or some other labor-saving device if we have not at the same time helped to give her a larger view of life as a whole and some opportunities for desirable recreation and pleasure.—Miss Margaret Whittemore, state leader of home demonstration agents, College of Agriculture.

Inferior livestock is another reason for financial losses suffered by the farmer. An inferior meat animal does not command the top price and yet costs as much to produce as one that will top the market. A good cow produces milk at a much less cost a gallon than does a cow of inferior breeding or selection. The same rule applies when we consider the egg production of hens properly or improperly selected.—T. R. Bryant, assistant director of extension work, College of Agriculture.

BISHOP MORRISON DIED AT SOUTHERN HOME

Dr. Henry Clay Morrison, former Bishop of the Methodist church, South and one of the prominent figures in Southern Methodism, died Wednesday at his home in Leesburg, Florida. He was seventy-nine years of age.

Bishop Morrison was ordained to the ministry in 1863, and during the seventies was pastor of the Methodist church in Elizabethtown. When the Lucinda B. Helm Memorial Methodist church was dedicated on May 12, 1901, he preached the dedicatory sermon.

During the Civil War he served as a Chaplain in the Federal Army. Five years ago he was placed on the superannuated list by the church.

Besides his widow, Mrs. Mary Ray Morrison, he is survived by two sons, Horace and Dr. Harry Morrison, of Leesburg; one daughter, Mrs. James McClaskey, of Boston, Ky., and a step-son, Eugene Ray, of Lebanon Junction.

Burial of Bishop Morrison took place today in Atlanta.

Cause Explained

Unable Seaman—When I come round again the surgeon says to me, "I'm blooming sorry, mate, I don't know what I was thinking about," he says, "but there's a sponge missin' and I believe it's inside yer." "What's the odds?" I says, "let it be." And there it is to this day.

Gulible Old Gentleman—Bless my soul!

Unable Seaman—I don't feel no particular pain from it, but I do get most uncommonly thirsty.

Carried Them Out

The managing editor wheeled his chair around and pushed the button for the office boy.

"Here," he said to the youthful factotum, "are a number of directions from subscribers as to the best way to run a newspaper. See that these ideas are carried out."

And Jimmy, gathering them all in to the editorial waste basket, did so.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid; and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1921.
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Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.
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Sold by all druggists. Do not buy cheap imitations.

True Words Spoke In Jest

"Say, Madelon, this liver's something awful."
"I ver' sorry, mon cheri," answered his French bride. "I spick tomorrow wix ze liverman."

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Mrs. Jennie Parker, of Santee, N. C., says: "I was sick 13 years. Had numb spells, my feet and hands cold, pain in my left side; not able to do anything. I tried several doctors. One said I had heart trouble and was liable to

drop dead any time. So I quit doctors and began taking 'DR. THACHER'S LIVER AND BLOOD SYRUP.' It has cured me—I am well now and able to do all of my work. My weight is now 145 pounds."

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Hartford, Ky.

VIA THE PINK ONE

By HESTER CALDERWOOD.

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Everyone he had met that day on his way to the office had said: "Good morning, Mr. Gifford; fine morning, isn't it?" And Larry Gifford had gazed into the sky and had seen that it was blue and cloudless and that the sun was shining, and had suddenly discovered that it was a fine day—outside. But when he opened the door of his business-looking office, everything was dingy and lonely—like his own thoughts.

Perhaps Erma Clark was to blame, perhaps she wasn't. Anyway, he had accompanied her to one of the usual twice-a-week theater trips that night, but he had not accompanied her home. She left him at the theater door and told him, very decidedly, that she preferred to go home alone.

So Larry plodded back to his two uninviting, rented rooms with a downcast heart and Erma's fiery words still ringing in his ears—words to the effect that he had become so engrossed in his business of late that he had neglected her to the point of rudeness. A wonderful frame of mind to be in at the start of a long office day! Larry's head felt heavy and stupid and dull, too.

And the work that was before him! His desk was fairly swamped with letters. And right on top of the pile was a pink envelope, addressed in a feminine hand.

Larry gave a disgusted groan and threw the letter on the floor.

The door opened. Larry wheeled around in his chair and saw a tall, slender girl enter the room. She was dressed in soft, dark brown. But the chic French veil she wore was of such a dark, dense shade that it completely hid her features from him.

"Hello!" the person said. "Alone? Isn't that nice?"

Larry stared at her a moment, then, remembering that he hadn't risen to his feet, hastily did so and stood before her awkwardly silent.

Larry hadn't long to wonder, for the girl was already loosening the veil from her face, and then—

"Erma!" he cried joyously, springing toward her, "Erma—dear."

"I couldn't stay away any longer, Larry," she whispered softly, coming closer to him.

"But you said—"

The girl pressed a small hand over his mouth. "I know I said a lot of things, Larry dear, and I've come to be forgiven for them; the things I said about you being selfish and ugly. I mean."

"But I'm afraid I did neglect you, Erma. I didn't think—I had more business than I could attend to last week, and it simply wouldn't let me think of anybody or anything else."

"Larry, you didn't neglect me; you've been wonderful to me—always. I needed this lesson—the thought that perhaps you wouldn't forgive me—to make me understand."

Larry didn't answer. He only stood silently before her, too happy, too bewildered to speak.

"Dear," she was saying in her soft, low voice, "I know how to appreciate you now. I couldn't get along without you. I love you, Larry! I love you. Please, please, forgive me."

Then it was that Larry spoke. "Dearest," he cried hoarsely, "stay with me always; promise me. I love you, Erma dear, I love—"

His last words were lost as he gathered her close in his arms and smothered his face in her hair, his whole heart filled with a new, warm joy of having her back again. For several moments they remained thus, until the sharp striking of the office clock awoke Larry and he lifted his head, still quite dazed, from the letter-littered desk top.

So that was all! Erma was still lost, he was still alone; it had only been a dream.

He mustn't think about it any longer, he told himself. His work must be done and he would tackle the worst part first. So thinking, he picked up the pink envelope, which had fallen at his feet, and opened it. It read:

"Dearest Larry—In half an hour I will be at your office, so have all callers out by then. I'm coming to be forgiven for the horrid things I said to you, Larry dear. I've missed you terribly since last night and I'm in such a hurry to see you that I can't stop to write any more.

"Lots of love,

"ERMA."

Erma had been lost and now she was found again. And happiness had come to Larry by the way of the pink letter.

87-Year-Old Plant.
After lying in a warehouse in the Minorics since 1834, a case of dried flora from the Azores has at last found a home in Kew gardens, to which it has been presented by the Royal Botanic society.

The circumstances of the case are remarkable. Last year a firm in the Minorics, Messrs. Joseph Harber, asked the Botanic society to accept a case of dried plants, which had been lying in their warehouses for many years, and to which a docket was attached giving the name of the collector, Mr. Carew Hunt (H. B. M. consul at the Azores), the name and place of finding of the plants, and the date of collection—1834. The parcel was addressed to the Botanical society of London, which ceased to exist in 1850—London Tit-Bits.

WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION CAMPAIGN

With the date for the formal opening of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation Campaign only three weeks off Kentucky leaders in the movement are busy putting the finishing touches to the state, county and local organizations. The naming of precinct committeemen is now in progress, and by January 16, next, it is expected that 20,000 Kentucky men women and children will have been enlisted in the cause.

Kentucky has been asked by those directing the national campaign to contribute \$50,000 toward the foundation, and it is the hope of Judge Robert W. Bingham, State Chairman, and Mrs. S. M. Wilson, Vice Chairman, that this goal may be reached on the opening day, January 16. They are basing this hope on the knowledge that Kentuckians generally, irrespective of politics, are for the principles the foundation is to promote, and that they will welcome an opportunity to contribute to a fund that will do much to stimulate efforts in behalf of peace through justice, the improvement of public service, and the promotion of intellectual achievement.

When the nation-wide drive has been concluded it is expected that in excess of \$1,000,000 will be available for the foundation. The yield from this sum will be distributed annually in four prizes to the individual or group that has rendered, within a specific period, meritorious service to democracy, public welfare, liberal thought, or to peace through justice.

Administration of the fund will be entrusted to a Board of Trustees composed of eminent Americans.

A national committee of 250 representative men and women has undertaken to establish the foundation. Its creation not only will honor a great American, a former President of the United States, but will provide a method whereby public service will be encouraged and conspicuously recognized in this and future generations. The appeal will be issued to all who believe in those liberal and democratic principles that Woodrow Wilson has so conspicuously championed and who wish to perpetuate the influence of America's great war leader.

Kentucky headquarters for the foundation have been opened in the Louisville Trust Building, Room 316-17, Louisville. In each county, however, a chairman and vice chairman have been named to direct the campaign within the county borders. Contributions, after being turned in to the respective county organizations, will be forwarded to W. W. Davies, Foundation Treasurer for Kentucky, who in turn will send them to National Headquarters in New York.

Not a penny of the contributions to the foundation proper is to be used to pay expenses of the campaign, that expense being borne by a group of men and women glad to promote the cause in every way possible.

Every contributor to the foundation, no matter how small the contribution, is to be provided with a receipt. This receipt should be mailed by the recipient to National Headquarters, 150 Nassau street, New York City. Within a reasonable time thereafter the contributor will receive a certificate, the work of an artist of note, showing that he or she was among those who made possible the foundation.

Aiding Judge Bingham and Mrs. Wilson in the work of organizing Kentucky for the Foundation are Percy Haly, Frankfort, Kentucky member of the Founders' Committee; Frank N. Burns and Mrs. R. B. Phillips, Paducah, chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the First Congressional district; James Breathitt, Jr., Hopkinsville, chairman Second district; Col. H. H. Denhardt and Miss Jennie Blackburn, Bowling Green, chairman and vice-chairman Third district; Judge Charles Williams and Mrs. Sara C. McConnell, Hodgenville, chairman and vice-chairman Fourth district; James H. Richmond and Mrs. J. H. Dickey, Louisville, chairman and vice-chairman Fifth district; Stephens L. Blakely, Covington, chairman Sixth district; Robert T. Crowe, LaGrange, and Mrs. A. J. A. Alexander, Spring Station, chairman and vice-chairman Seventh district; Capt. H. B. Kinsolving, Shelbyville, and Mrs. Daniel L. Moore, Harrodsburg, chairman and vice-chairman Eighth district; J. N. Kehoe, Mayville, chairman Ninth district; J. R. Johnson, Jr., Pikeville, chairman Tenth district; Nat B. Sewell and Mrs. Sewell, London, chairman and vice-chairman Eleventh district.

The officers for Ohio County are: Hon. R. E. Lee Slinneman, chairman, Mrs. J. S. Glenn, vice-chairman and McDowell A. Fogle treasurer.

During the two weeks immediate-

ly preceding the formal opening of the campaign, January 16, it is probable that in some counties mass meetings will be arranged for by the county chairman and vice-chairman, such meetings to be addressed by speakers conversant with the sacrifices made by Mr. Wilson in an effort to promote the principles for which the foundations is to stand. In Louisville a Woodrow Wilson night is being planned.

Some of the county chairmen are enlisting ministers and school children in the cause, the ministers being asked to call attention to the foundation movement from their pulpits. School children may contribute their pennies toward the foundation through their teachers, who, in turn, can pass the sum thus gathered on to the Foundation Treasurer for that county.

PEOPLE OF OUR TOWN



Behold the Friend of the Editor, coming in to pay for his paper without being sent for. He does this Every Year and sends the Paper to his Two Sons as well. The Friend of the Editor is Welcome to come in and Park his Feet on our Persian Rug any Old Day in the Year.

Just So.

During a discussion with his wife touching things domestic, Grouchelech delivered himself of the following: "Marie, I have observed that she who makes a good pudding in silence is of greater worth than she who makes a tart reply."—Wayside Tales.

A Gentle Protest.

"I say, Nell, I was reading that there are sixty different ways of cooking potatoes."

"I've heard so, but boiled—"

"Well, don't you think it would be exciting to try one of the other fifty-nine ways once, just as an experiment?"

DON'T EXPERIMENT

You Will Make No Mistake If You Follow This Hartford Citizen's Advice

Never neglect your kidneys. If you have pain in the back, urinary disorders, dizziness and nervousness, it's time to act and no time to experiment. These are frequently symptoms of kidney trouble, and a remedy which is recommended for the kidneys should be taken in time.

Doan's Kidney Pills is a good remedy to use. No need to experiment. It has acted effectively in many cases in Hartford. Follow the advice of a Hartford citizen.

Mrs. Foster Bennett, Washington St., Hartford, says: "I took Doan's Kidney Pills to relieve me of an attack of pains in my back. My back pained all the time and mornings I felt lame, tired and languid. It was hard to do my housework. My kidneys acted irregularly at times, too. I was advised that Doan's Kidney Pills would regulate my kidneys and do away with the pains in my back and I am thankful to say Doan's cured me and I have had no trouble since."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Bennett had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mrs. Buffalo, N. Y. (Advertisement.)

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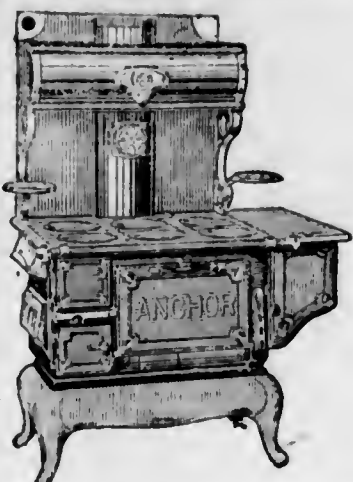
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DISCUSSING NORA

By MOLLIE MATHERS.

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They were in the sun room, while out where the scarlet sage made a glory around her, sat Nora.

"This," remarked a determined-looking woman, "is the most reckless thing that she has done. I must confess to having been more or less shocked all along at Nora's actions. She is what one might call independently reckless. Of course, I don't believe all that I hear about her throwing this one and that one over. It is more likely that the Wilkin's man, for instance, did not reach a state of proposal. Eligible young men are not so easily cast aside. But it is certain, that Nora went around with him here a lot."

A red haired, and very young girl spoke up from a corner.

"Ted Wilkins was crazy about Nora," she said defiantly, "anyone could see that. So are all her admirers—and every man who comes here is an admirer of her's, open or secretly. But money doesn't move Nora Burron, or charm, or anything. She's just friendly with them all, and a mighty good friend at that. I ought to know I've been with her enough."

Mrs. Gladden stared at the girl coldly.

"You are too young to judge, Helene," she reproved, "or to join in discussion."

The young girl bent to her knitting.

"Some discussion," she remarked succinctly.

Mrs. Benton continued the topic.

"Ever since I came to this hotel," she said, "it has been one man or another with that girl, driving or walking or slinging in turn. And she is utterly indifferent to criticism. Strangers to her, these men are, yet dancing attendance after an evening's acquaintance. And Nora is old enough to know better. Much older, I really believe than most of us think. This latest episode of her's, however, is positively reckless. Going about day and night with a stable groom—a hotel stable groom."

Helene gazed meditatively out of the window.

"Geel!" she mused, "he's handsomer than any movie hero I know; tall, and dark and—dandy."

"My dear," corrected Helene's mother, "you have caught Nora's foolish enthusiasm, and I am afraid some of her views. Keep them to yourself."

"The man has completely fascinated Nora," said Mrs. Gladden.

"Her aunt, Mrs. Burron insists that she will have not one penny of her money if she continues in her friendship with the interloper."

"I," said Mrs. Gladden virtuously, "have done all I could to influence the young man against it; assured him, when he was driving my car one day, and I entered casually but purposely into conversation, that Nora acted in precisely this same manner to every new young man who came to the hotel, and that he, the Larry person, was not considered by her apart from his usefulness. The young man had the impertinence to laugh in my face and tell me I was mistaken."

"Knows of course," sighed Mrs. Benton, "of Nora's complete infatuation. I, instead, endeavored to bring her to her senses. Showed her the impossibility of the situation. But it was of no use. Nora snubbed me directly; picked up her book and left the room."

"Someone else is going to leave the room right now," said Helene explosively, and she went out to the garden, crossing deliberately to Nora, among the scarlet blossoms. Helene dropped down on the grass at her friend's side.

"For the love of Mike, Nora," she exclaimed, "tell me whether you are in love with that handsome driver or not. And if you are, what you intend to do about it. Those cuts," she shrugged back toward the hotel, "are having a great time speculating. Will you really lose every cent of your Aunt Barron's money if you insist on marrying?"

Nora smiled.

"I suppose so," she answered cheerfully, "but what matter?"

The very young girl stared wonderingly.

"So that's love," she remarked.

"You do love him, and so you don't care about anything else."

"He is worth loving," Nora said softly, her brown eyes deepened in tenderness. "Larry has tried long and patiently to know him. But I missed a lot of my youth, Helene; it has only been on outings like this, that I came to know people at all. So, when Larry tried after our brief meeting in the hills where we were guests last summer, to call upon me later in the city, he was repeatedly refused and conceived therefore, this idea of playing groom at the Cliff hotel, where we are safe from aunt's surveillance and naturally, occasionally be thrown upon each other's companionship. He intended in this way to teach me to love him."

"And he has," cried Helene delightedly.

Nora's arm slipped round the girl's shoulders.

"We are going in to the city to be married tomorrow," she confided, "and when you hear, don't worry about my lost fortune. Lawrence Brevans is well able to take care of his wife, my dear; he is as successful at law, in the city, as he has been here—in love."

OHIO COUNTY MASONS
SELECT OFFICERS

The fifteen Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, of Ohio County, held their annual meetings Tuesday of last week, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Following is a list of lodges and officers selected, as far as we are informed:

Hartford Lodge No. 675
Russell Walker, M.; J. A. Westfield, S. W.; Lyman G. Barrett, Jr. W.; C. M. Crowe, Secretary; J. H. Patton, Treasurer; J. Y. Hagerman, Tyler; O. D. Carson, Member F. Com.; A. C. Porter, Member B. of C.; E. H. Sheffield, S. D.; J. T. Miller, Jr. D.; Alec Bozarth and R. E. Duke Stewards; John C. Riley, Chaplain.

Beaver Dam Lodge No. 420
T. E. Cooper, M.; J. M. Williams, S. W.; Ernest Martin, Jr. W.; C. P. Austin, Treas.; Frank Barnes, Secretary; Cleoro Rogers, Tyler; J. P. Williams, S. D.; H. L. Rummage, Jr. D.; J. C. McKinney and Henry F. Hazelrigg, Stewards; J. A. Leach, Latna Oldham and J. H. Thomas Finance Committee.

Friedeland Lodge, No. 863
J. E. Miller, M.; I. N. Ford, S. W.; D. J. Lambert, J. W.; W. R. Hoover, Treas.; G. J. Hoover, Secretary; H. D. Eldson, S. D.; J. H. Goff, J. D.; Claud Ford, Tyler; Walter Myers and A. R. Hoover, Stewards; K. C. Byers, Claud Ford and D. J. Lambert, Finance Committee; N. B. Davis, Chaplain.

Centertown Lodge, No. 714
C. D. James, M.; W. C. Everly, S. W.; Will Vance, J. W.; T. H. Benton, Treas.; H. A. Ashby, Secy.; Roscoe Bishop, S. D.; Edgar Tooley, J. D.; E. M. Davis and Clyde Roark, Stewards; L. W. Igleheart, Tyler; J. C. Lawrence, T. H. Benton and H. A. Ashby members Finance Committee; L. D. Jackson, and J. A. Ashby, Marshal.

Equality Lodge, No. 891
M. J. Fulkerson, M.; H. D. Brown, S. W.; Ross Motorn, J. W.; Slon Kaylor, Secy.; Clinton Igleheart, Treas.; John Morton, S. D.; W. T. Lawrence, J. D.; Marvin Withrow, Tyler; D. C. Oldham and O. T. Kittinger Stewards; Sam Withrow, Chaplain.

Dundee Lodge No. 733
W. V. Sproule, M.; Joe Barrett, S. W.; C. A. Nabors, J. W.; Foster Thomas, S. D.; Harry Wedding, J. D.; J. E. Mitchell, Secy.; Claude Renfrow, Treas.; Nelson Cole, Tyler; G. Barnard and E. F. Duke, Stewards.

Fordsville Lodge, No. 600
Herbert Smith, M.; Walter Burden, S. W.; H. J. Cooper, J. W.; J. D. Cooper, Secy.; G. G. Lanham, Treas.; H. P. Hart, S. D.; Ed Dunn, J. D.; Julius Litsey, Tyler; C. P. Kessinger and Sam Kirk, Stewards. Other officers to be supplied. The Fordsville Lodge conferred the first degree and served supper to its members.

Joe Ellis Lodge, No. 473
Earl Norris, M.; Rex King, S. W.; Ben Sharp, J. W.; J. L. Massie, Treas.; G. H. Patton, Secy.; Claude Jackson, Tyler; Buck Sharp, S. D.; T. A. Taylor, J. D.

Cromwell Lodge, No. 602
Charles W. Porter, M.; Elmer Eldson, S. W.; Charles Stevens, J. W.; C. H. Rogers, Tyler; R. C. Rains, Secy.; O. C. Amos, Treas.; Roscoe Embrey, S. D.; O. A. Shultz, J. D.; Warren Shields, Chaplain.

Rosine Lodge, No. 556
L. L. Embrey, M.; Thomas Nix, S. W.; George Wright, J. W.; Nathan Crowder, Secy.; George W. Armstrong, Treas.

Rockport Lodge, No. 312
W. J. Mason, M.; Lee Gray, S. W.; Joe Bozarth, J. W.; Ray Harrel, Secy.; Robert Turley, Treas.; Cecil Dunn, Tyler; Emory Tilford, S. D.; J. C. Williams, J. D.; Byron Mason, Chaplain. Others to be supplied.

Matanzas Lodge, No. 811
Alfred James, M.; H. D. Martin, S. W.; J. J. Smiley, J. W.; T. H. Taylor, Treas.; E. A. Carter, Secy.; Herman Hoskins, Tyler. Others to be supplied.

Coralvo Lodge, No. 253
Vol. Garrett, M.; Willie Williams, S. W.; E. M. Barnard, J. W.; C. B. Everly, Secy.; E. A. Barnard, Treas. W. H. Stearsman, Tyler; W. H. Balls, S. D.; Sherman Green, J. D. Ed Danks and Sam Groves, Stewards; Arthur Everley, R. E. Eudaley and E. M. Barnard, Finance Com.

Pleasant Grove Lodge, No. 803
Jesse L. Milan, M.; Jack Wilson, S. W.; Jesse B. Petty, J. W.; H. H. Grant, S. D.; Robert Shreve, J. D.; Walter Walker, Treas.; Everette Clemons, Secy.; A. B. Grant, Tyler; Charles Pollard and Arthur Dalton, Stewards and Jack Petty, Chaplain.

McHenry Lodge, No. 800
Frank Allen, M.; Archie Carnes, S. W.; Morris Reynolds, J. W.; Sam James, Secy.; M. F. Chumley, Treas.; B. Y. Johnson, Tyler; Walter Brown, S. D.; Jesse Torrence, J. D. Others to be supplied.

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A SHORT STORY.

Ponsonby Jazzbo was a poor man. As our story opens he approached his house with lagging steps. His wife met him at the door. "Did you place the order for that limousine?" she demanded.

He hesitated. "No, I took out life insurance instead."

Either she commended him or she didn't.

You end it—

I can't.

A Sense of Duty.

"Do you think the public fully understands your speeches on this rather astruse subject?" "I didn't make 'em," confided Senator Sorghum, "with the expectation that they'd be understood. I merely wanted to show that I wasn't neglecting the duties of my office which compel me to face every kind of intellectual responsibility without flinching."

Quite Otherwise.

He thought he'd surely made a hit. When for his photograph she prayed. "Out when this calls," she wrote on it. And gave it to her maid.

Real Trouble.

"It's come at last," sobbed the lovely bride of a month—"the first quarrel."

"What—with your husband?" inquired her pitying friend.

"Worse," she faltered, raising her tear-stained face, "much worse—with the cook."

A ROUGH LIFE

Wooden Soldier: Life in the trenches may be hard, but it has nothing on six months in the nursery!

Way to Succeed.

If you'd be happy, Take this advice And put it on to: "Make your work easy."

Supplies Long-Felt Want.

Since there are a great many American and English commercial houses in Buenos Aires, numbers of girls go down to that cosmopolitan city to work in offices, but the problem of finding suitable lodgings there is a serious one for them because the Argentine woman has not yet entered the business world. On this account a hard-working committee has fitted up a complete hotel for women, called the City house, and this delightful and much-needed place, although it has every modern convenience and is beautifully furnished and decorated, is not being run for profit.—New York Evening Post.

Printing It.

"Do you remember Boris Popoff, who used to visit the Pink Elephant tea room?"

"Quite well. What's Boris doing now?"

"He's making a lot of money in Russia."

"You don't say! How?"

"He's running a Bolshevik printing office."

Before and After.

Mr. Pester—Cleaning house just because a few women are going to drop in this afternoon? You never make such elaborate preparations when I entertain my friends.

His Wife—No, but I clean up five times as much after they leave.

Unprepared.

"How do you start the day out on the farm, Sir?" asked the visitor.

"Gosh darn it, don't blame me," drawled the new-style farmer. "I don't start it. The darn thing comes along before any of us are ready for it."

An Erudite Babe.

"Mother, I have bruised my arm."

"Shall I kiss the place and make it well?"

"Oh, mother, I don't know. I have heard it said that kisses are not anti-septic."

To Say Nothing of the Neighbors.

"Mother," said the little girl at the piano, "may I stop practicing for a while?"

"Why, dear, are your hands tired?"

"My hands aren't, but my ears are."